

HOME NEWS

Elderly mental patients can be treated and helped, consultant says

By John Roper Medical Reporter It should be the concern of everyone involved with old people, including the elderly themselves, to combat the dangerously mistaken view that old people with mental illness are untreatable and beyond help, a consultant psychiatrist says today.

child and finally he was put into a ward full of others being treated in the same way. It was likely that at that time old people were not just the role of a child but that of a baby.

Doctors protest over higher insurance payments

By Our Medical Reporter Family doctors are protesting to the Government about the proposed increase in national insurance payments for self-employed persons.

that British-born doctors are just not becoming family doctors any more, he said. "The gap is being filled by an increasing proportion of GPs from overseas."

Gaels celebrate revival in culture and language

From Ronald Faux Dundee In the face of elections, inflation and a surge of oily materialism approaching their strongholds in north Scotland, Gaels descend on Dundee this week for their national Mod.

decline the Gaelic language was gaining strength. The number of adults attempting to learn Gaelic had risen recently and the growth in support for Scottish nationalism had made people throughout Britain more aware of Gaelic needs.

Welsh prepare to struggle anew over 'wet' Sundays

In pulpit and public bar, in manse and hotel lounge, the battle plans are being drawn up for the great Welsh struggle of 1975, the Iechyd yn iwr.

At opening time on Sundays, Welshmen still walk or drive across the county boundaries to get their Sunday aperitif. Or they may even go for a ride in the buffet car of the Festiniog railway, which is a thin, wet line in Sunday-dry Gwynedd.

Regional report Trevor Fishlock Cardiff

The passions that will be aroused in some quarters promise to make the present general election arguments seem pretty small beer in comparison. But the battle could end in confusion.

The Rev William Rees, secretary of the temperance committee of the Baptist Union of Wales, said: "The figures for alcoholism and absenteeism are increasing. Wales would be better off if people drank less or gave it up. And as far as Sunday is concerned, we regard it as a special day and, as the last poll showed, people in five counties wanted to keep the old tradition."

But men still wanted a drink on Sundays and, particularly after the Second World War, the gap was filled by clubs, to the annoyance of many licensees. Of course, some men sipped secretly to their regulars and clandestine Sunday drinking had its own folklore of skulking and subterfuge.

GENERAL ELECTION

Final tense days for Mr Heath take him from the Yorkshire marginals to Kent's 'barometer'

By John Wioder Mr Heath's long day on Saturday was one of the busiest of the campaign. Leaving Manchester in the early morning, he flew to Teesside where he met the press, ate cheese sandwiches and drank beer in one of the crowded public houses before addressing a milling throng in Stockton market place.

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dash back to Teesside airport. In the evening, Mr Heath spoke in Bexleyheath and then in his own constituency. Here, he turned his attention to Mr Wilson's threat on Friday against rogue employers who were willing to ignore the social contract.

His week starts early when he takes election call on Radio 4 at 9 am today answering questions from voters. During the day there will be the morning press conference at party headquarters, a party political broadcast and also a television programme with other party leaders. This busy day will end with a public meeting at Orpington where the Conservatives hope to retain the seat against Liberal attempts to recapture their prestige outpost of the past.

Here Labour supporters, mostly lads in red tee shirts, moved among the crowd distributing handbills advocating the return of Mr William Rogers, the Labour candidate.

Scornfully, Mr Heath said that when a trade union leader extracted higher wages by threat of strike from an employer who had no general guidelines, it was the employer who was at fault, according to Mr Wilson, and the employer who must be penalized by a harsher limitation on prices.

Benn attack on 'antics' of Liberal Party

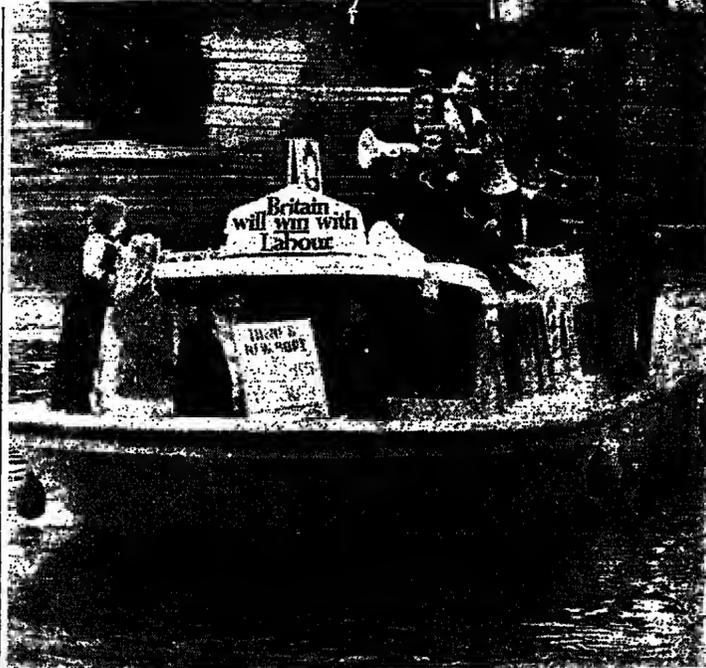
From Pat Healy Plymouth Mr Ron, Secretary of State for Industry, launched into an attack on the Liberal Party and coalition governments when he toured Plymouth shopping centres and addressed a public meeting in Falmouth on Saturday.

Undecided voters begin leaning to the left

By Professor Richard Rose The Labour Party is picking up more support from the undecided voters than any other party, and the Liberals are also attracting more floating voters, according to a Louis Harris International opinion survey released yesterday. It was conducted for London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme.

Success of third-force candidates will have greater impact on Conservatives

By Professor Richard Rose Party took in February. The SNP, however, is trying to double the seven MPs it had in the last Parliament. The seats most vulnerable to SNP attack are Labour-held.



Afloat for a vote, three Labour candidates with Thames constituencies, Mr Andrew Quicke, Kingston upon Thames, Mr Andrew MacKinnlay, Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, and Mr Andrew Hudson, Esher.

Single-issue campaign a handicap for SNP

By Geoffrey Smith Now a majority of people feel inclined to support the Scottish National Party - a single-issue campaign. That is the big question over the nationalist challenge in central Scotland.

Tories see sign of ebb tide in Liberalism

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Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams a 'menace'

Two Labour pro-marketeters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, were attacked by a miners' leader, Mr Michael McGahey, yesterday, as a menace to the Labour Party.

Social contract not a soft option, Mr Callaghan says

From Arthur Osman Nelson The social contract was not a soft option but a challenge for Britain, Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Middleton and Prestwick, a Labour-held marginal constituency yesterday.

Election notebook News value fades as leaflet mountain grows

It is a useful rule of thumb for journalists that the news value of a conference varies in inverse proportion to the volume of the documents distributed at it. Fringe parties attracted to the limelight of election publicity have a proclivity to pour out leaflets that would need a suitcase to be carried away in and to speeches as long and vehement as a performance of The Ring. They also attract to their conventions other fringe parties, who fix strangers with a glittering eye and ask: "Are you a gentleman of the press?"

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Table of the Polls. Columns: Poll, C, Lab, L, Date of fieldwork, Size of sample. Rows: Marplan, Gallup, Business Decisions, Louis Harris, ORC.

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A Volvo never had looks like this before.

It's a fact we've always had to face.
A car with a famous designer's name on the side will have a crowd round it in minutes.
One with fancy engineering gets mechanics falling over themselves to service it.
But a safe, reliable, long-lasting car like a Volvo doesn't normally get the wolf whistles.
Normally, we said.
This year, two unusual events have occurred.
We've brought out a whole new series of cars, our first since 1966.
And people have started stopping and staring at them.
Even the pump attendant, who sees more cars

than the rest of us see TV, picked the new 244 out for its looks.
A mechanic, who's had oil under his nails since he was able to walk, spent an afternoon under the bonnet.
A housewife, looking at the car as if it were another woman's home, liked the decor and furniture.
Now, it's all very nice to be fashionable for once.
But admiration wasn't the only thing we were after.
When we re-did the front we were looking for a design that could take the sting out of a 50 mile an hour collision.
When we developed the bigger engine and gave it an aluminium head and an overhead camshaft we wanted a car that was gentler on the ears. Easier

on the pocket. More responsive to the foot. And less demanding on the gear changing arm.
When we re-designed the seats we were more bothered about how they felt than how they looked.
In putting in the much simpler rack and pinion steering, our intention was to take a load off your shoulders.
And in opting for a stepped-bore master cylinder our only concern was that you shouldn't have to push harder on the pedal if a brake circuit let you down.
So, you see, we haven't changed that much.
It's just that, at long last, we look as good as we are.
The new Volvo 244.

THE VOLVO 2444 COSTS FROM £2494.44. MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICE INCLUDING VAT AND SPECIAL CAR TAX. VOLVO CONCESSIONAIRES LIMITED, LEX HOUSE, 370/386 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX. TEL: 01-875 8511. EXPORT ENQUIRIES: 03 ALBERT WARE, LONDON W1. TEL: 01-463 0821.

GENERAL ELECTION

Manchester gives Mr Powell his most stormy reception yet

By Christopher Warren

Mr Enoch Powell had the stormiest reception of his campaign when he made his second appearance on the anti-Common Market platform of the Get Britain Out campaign in Manchester on Saturday. His speech, which contained a stinging attack on the Conservative Government for its part in causing the present rate of inflation, was delayed for 20 minutes by a well organized group of hecklers.

About 50 members of the International Marxist Group were ejected by police after they harangued Mr Powell from all corners of the New Century Hall, mainly about the presence of troops in Northern Ireland and the existence of internment. Mr Powell sat back during the interruptions and Lord Wigg, chairing the meeting, attempted to restore order. At last, after what he described as this "somewhat Wagnerian prelude" Mr Powell managed to deliver his speech.

He said: "For many electors the decision they have to make now for or against Britain's future as an independent self-governing nation brings them into a conflict which they fear and would like to avoid with deep party prejudices and loyalties. I myself am exiled from my own party as a result of its flagrant and persistent defiance of the pledge that only full-hearted consent of Parliament and people could authorize taking Britain into the EEC."

Mr Powell warned electors that attempts were being made to tempt them to put party before country, particularly on the issue of inflation, and he had no words of comfort for those who believed the Conservative Party was the best hope for the country. "The Conservative Government was the chief author of the present wave of inflation which threatens to engulf us. It created that tidal wave by measures which it was predicted at the start would have this result and which reversed the essential policies and promises on which that Government had come to office. No government in British political history has courted inflation on a comparable scale. There is no reason to suppose that if re-elected to office it would behave differently."

Mr Powell rejected, too, the tempting notion that membership of the EEC would not in practice involve economic and political union but would never be more than a ramshackle and spasmodic cooperation between self-governing independent nation states hidden behind an imposing facade of impotent bureaucracy.

"It is widely held, and not without reason, that politicians from time to time say what they do not mean; but it will be the end of all democracy if electors are to vote for what they reject simply on the hypothesis that the party which offers it really intends the opposite. Elections and the ballot box make sense only if parties are assumed to intend the real meaning of their words and democracy will speedily disappear if it is turned into a verisimilitude of the card game called cheat."

To those who said that the EEC issue was not really being posed at this election because the Labour Party did not mean what it said and would break its promises once its tenure of office was secured, Mr Powell offered this advice. He advised that the Labour Party's record in the past decade was far from clear, but the Labour Government of 1964-70 had not practised the reversal of policies and pledges with the same thoroughness and determination or on the same comprehensive scale as characterized the Conservative Government of 1970-74.

Mr Powell concluded, however: "There is one major party at this election which offers this advice. It is the Conservative Party, which is regaining and preserving its parliamentary self-government and political independence. That party is the Labour Party."

In answer to a questioner who predicted that Mr Powell would perhaps join the Labour Party, he replied: "I am not a socialist and do not agree with almost all of the policies of the Labour Party."

No longer the Brighton bellringer, but scorn still bites Hailsham mesmerism lingers on

By Marcel Berlins

They came to see the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone they remembered from nearly two decades ago, the bellringer of Brighton, the emotional, often wayward but brilliant engineer of the great Conservative revival of the late 1950s, and the man whom many still believe was deprived unjustly of the leadership of his party and the prime ministership of Britain.

Instead, the audiences who attended his meetings in the regions last week found a Hailsham spelling out a message of despair for the fate of Britain if Labour is returned.

But if they came to hear the old Hailsham, or the old Quintin Hogg, they were not disappointed with the new. He is still capable of generating great excitement. His mastery of oratory and his almost mesmeristic ability to hold an audience are unimpaired.

The scorn still bites, the pauses and victimizations are

timed with a perfection, and the boorish interrupters averaged into bewilderment and submission.

And yet, his zest for the fray is visibly diminished, not by age (he will be 67 the day before polling) nor infirmity. The reason seems to be that he is clearly depressed by the present crisis and believes passionately that a Labour government would deal death blow to the values for which he stands and which he believes made Britain great in the past.

In his speeches he talks of the days, even quite recent ones, when he says, the leaders of the Socialist Party were decent, honest and moderate men which they are no longer.

Lord Hailsham has been, in political terms, subdued since he became the new Lord Chancellor. The dignity of that office and the impartiality which its legal function imposed precluded any dramatic political intervention on his part, both during those four

years and in the campaign last February.

This time, he is running a more strenuous, country-wide, campaign. Although clearly no longer considered by his party as a front ranker, he still has greater drawing power than most of his colleagues. An early afternoon meeting in a draughty church hall on a wet, windy and cold Wednesday in Huddersfield mustered an audience of a hundred. The same evening in York, a marginal Labour seat, some 300 came to his meeting, more than went to hear Mr Roy Jenkins, the rival attraction a few hundred yards away.

This could conceivably be Lord Hailsham's last active campaigning. Whether his stands on Thursday is likely to stay in for several years. He will therefore be over 70 when the next campaign is fought.

His audiences have consisted largely of older people. They have come as much in homage to the man as to bear the political message.

Tory warning that small farms wrecked by 'wealth tax' will be picked up by state

By Our Political Staff

Labour's proposals, stripped of their carefully vague qualifications, amounted to piling tax on tax in a way calculated to wreck the family farm and the family business, Mr Francis Pym, Conservative spokesman on agriculture, said in a statement issued yesterday.

Just as Labour dared not mention nationalization when they talked to an audience of agriculturists or employees, so, when it came to farmers, wealth tax as proposed by Mr Healey, was an "unmentionable" for them, he said. The only purchases from forced sales would be the state and it would also take a growing stake in farming businesses which struggled to carry on. There were no fewer than 55,000 farms over 150 acres, all potential targets.

All we have achieved is increased agricultural efficiency and investment since the war would be lost. Food production would fall and far from helping the urban

consumer by giving him wealth, the tax would end up hitting him by unnecessary higher prices for food."

There was only way to remove the threat to the family farm and that was by supporting the Conservatives, he said. The new Conservative Government would withdraw Labour's disastrous White and Green Papers, and bring in a sensible and properly considered reform of capital taxation in due course.

Mr David Emms, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said yesterday that Mr Heath's proposals for a national coalition government was a sham and a delusion. It was the last desperate throw of a gambler who knew that the game was up. If it had been a serious proposal, it would have been worked out well before the election instead of being tossed into the arena in the last few days of the campaign.

Mr William Whitelaw, chairman of the Conservative Party,

said, in a speech on Saturday, that he totally disagreed with the policies of the Scottish Nationalists and their attempts to take advantage of the very considerable difficulties facing the United Kingdom as a whole.

Speaking at Castle Douglas, Galloway, he said: "I believe the efforts to persuade the Scottish people that they would be better off on their own are at the same time bad for Scotland and bad for the United Kingdom as a whole."

Mr Peter Walker, Conservative spokesman on defence, said the Tory reform of the papers would remove the greatest single financial anxiety from millions of ratepayers. Speaking at Exeter on Saturday, he said that by next spring the bill would be reduced by nearly a third. Within five years there would be no rate bill at all. The money necessary for local government would be collected through the general taxation system and would at last be fairer between one family and another.

Public more cynical on party aims, study says

By Our Political Editor

The ninth in the general election studies sponsored since 1959 by Nuffield College, dealing with the dead-end of February 28, 1974, is notable for the retreat alike from dogmatic judgment and psephological theory. It begins in chapter one with a heretical question: "Do elections matter?" It would be childish and hypocritical for any politician or political reporter to use the new modest approach of Mr David Butler, the arch-psephologist, to score at his expense or at the expense of all the academic students of politics. While some have bred at Nuffield College and now work as evangelists in all the old and new universities. They have led the way in the attempt to pierce the mystery of British elections.

Their tools have broken to their hands because the nature of politics has changed and is still changing. Whether the changes of recent years are deep and lasting will be known only on Friday.

The British General Election of February, 1974 makes the point that "elections, as practiced in Britain and other western countries, have come under increasing critical scrutiny in recent years. The civics which the electoral systems and the political parties offer are plainly unsatisfactory. The ordinary voter is increasingly reluctant to accept the reasons for the parties are offering him real alternatives. There is much greater cynicism about "the democratic process in 1974 than there was in 1959."

The occasion for the February election was exceptional, and so it is for the October election. Mr Butler and his lieutenant, Mr Dennis Kavanagh, of Nuffield College, University of Warwick, in a report with all Nuffield's customary accuracy and skill, and it is left to Mr Michael Steed to provide the surgical psychological analysis in an appendix. One of Mr Steed's most timely themes is that of tactical voting, a theory that he finds strongly supported in the February results. With some reservation he draws the following conclusions:

(1) In Conservative England and in rural England, there was a net movement from Conservative to Labour reflecting the combined effects of actual movement between these two parties, together with movements to or from abstention and changes in the composition of the electorate.

(2) In terms of swing, a reasonable estimate of this movement is one per cent.

(3) The net swing to Conservative recorded in so many Tory-held seats reflects, therefore, the effect of tactical switches from Labour to Liberal.

Nevertheless, "the actual amount of switching is difficult to estimate". Tactical voting alone is argued to have cost the Conservatives three seats in Warwick-on-Tweed, Bodmin, and Moray and Nairn; and it also cost Labour 350,000 votes.

The British General Election of February, 1974 (By David Butler and Dennis Kavanagh, Macmillan, 25.95).

Fight for the 39 vital marginals: Part 13

Bury and Radcliffe

Description

This constituency has been marginal in the memory of all concerned in the present contest. In the postwar years it has been held by the Conservatives apart from 1964 to 1970 when Mr David Easor, a television actor, held it for Labour when there was Liberal intervention. It is one of those areas of Britain which frequently confound the calculations of those who say they can forecast the outcome of elections by counting the number of council houses and of owner-occupied semis, applying a logarithm or two and then arriving at a 'precise result'. The constituency is a typical bit of Lancashire where people do not automatically take sides because they happen to live in a council house or work in a factory. It is an area where people tend to count for much more than doctrines and manifestos.

Neither Bury nor Radcliffe was ever predominantly cotton town. Now people earn their livings, and quite reasonable ones, from a mixture of enterprises ranging from the production of paper-making machinery to the making of motor humbergs. There are no overt signs of financial distress to be seen yet. The area has probably avoided the earliest symptoms of financial recession through being thoroughly diversified in its

economy. Its people are kindly and generous and not given to fierce political argument.

Assessment

Three of the strongest candidates in personal terms to be found in any of the nine North-West marginal seats are lined up in Bury and Radcliffe.

The issues and the personal voting patterns are so closely aligned that the best of them in terms of hard work and personality will probably be the winner. The presence of a Liberal is crucial as the Conservatives have held the seat only on narrow majorities in the last two elections. A critical feature may be the influx of new population into commuter housing areas for Greater Manchester which have sprung up in the past few years. The two towns are so closely aligned that the best of them in terms of hard work and personality will probably be the winner. The presence of a Liberal is crucial as the Conservatives have held the seat only on narrow majorities in the last two elections. A critical feature may be the influx of new population into commuter housing areas for Greater Manchester which have sprung up in the past few years. The two towns are so closely aligned that the best of them in terms of hard work and personality will probably be the winner. 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OVERSEAS

Dr Kissinger acknowledges that he accepted a gift of £22,000 from Mr Rockefeller

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 6. Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has confirmed that he received \$50,000 (£22,000) as a farewell gift from Mr Nelson Rockefeller for whom he worked before he joined the White House staff in 1969. Mr Rockefeller, the Vice-President designate, has likewise confirmed that the gift was accepted.

Jersey. At the time of the gifts Mr Rockefeller was Governor of New Jersey. In his statement, said the gift was offered by Mr Rockefeller "because of their association for almost 15 years." Before accepting the money he had discussed it with Mr Nixon. He had then put it in trust for his two children, he said. Through a spokesman, Mr Rockefeller said he had made many gifts to individuals as well as institutions over the years. A spokesman said Mr Rockefeller also paid gift tax "so the gift was taxed twice".

office. Many of the questions are expected to centre on the bruising reception he and his works have been getting lately in Congress. Our Athens correspondent writes: Dr Kissinger will visit Ankara this week to seek a way out of the impasse in the Cyprus crisis. Diplomatic sources say he will go to Turkey on October 11, in the course of a tour of the Middle East, and also make a stop in Moscow to seek the agreement of the Soviet leadership for the resolution of the Cyprus dispute. He is not expected to stop in Athens. The objective of the Secretary of State's visit to Ankara is to see what concession Turkey is willing to make in order to demonstrate to the Greeks a willingness to deal with the Cyprus problem by negotiation. A key point is the future of the refugees. If the Turks were to allow the 30,000 Greek Cypriots who fled Famagusta to return to their homes, Ankara would be in a position to press its demands that Turkish Cypriots be allowed to settle in the northern sector of the island. The diplomatic sources said that if there were a breakthrough leading to negotiations, Athens would be willing to approve a confederate system in Cyprus.



President Ford congratulates his daughter Susan, who is 17, after she took the place of Mrs Ford at a White House dinner party.

Egypt shows its might to recall Suez feat

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Oct 6

Egypt today displayed its military might at a parade marking the first anniversary of the October war with Israel. President Sadat, in the uniform of the supreme commander of the armed forces, took the salute at the two-hour parade attended by thousands of cheering people who proudly recalled how their forces crossed the Suez Canal and stormed Israel's Barlev line. The President drove into the parade grounds, and waved to the thousands of spectators packed there since the early hours. Today's display was the peak of a week of festivities to celebrate the first anniversary of the "great crossing" of the Suez Canal, which, for the Egyptians, has erased the humiliation of the defeat of 1967. In a speech before the start of the parade, Marshal Ismail said the war had shattered the myth of Israel's invincibility. Israel's deterrent strategy had collapsed and the Arabs' military capability emerged as an undisputable fact.

The War Minister said there had been no interruption in training, armament and development programmes since the ceasefire, and the Egyptian forces were now better off in equipment and more efficient than last October. "If fighting is resumed we have complete confidence and faith that we shall wrest a greater victory", he said. Marshal Ismail presented Mr Sadat with the Spear Medal, the highest military decoration, "in gratitude for his efforts which led to the October victory". After Marshal Ismail's speech, the parade began with banner bearers followed by formations of the military, air and naval academies. Taken units of soldiers from the three services filed past.

The crowds roared when a formation of shock troops marched by. The Egyptians admire their shock troops as the vanguard dropped into Sinai during the war to work behind Israel lines and cause confusion. Columns of heavy Russian-made tanks, including amphibious types, armour and other mechanized units rumbled before the presidential stand. Squads of MiG 21 fighter bombers, Sukhoi 75 and Antonov transport aircraft zoomed overhead. Units of surface-to-aircraft and Sam 6 missiles, anti-aircraft rockets and various types of anti-tank missiles were also on display. A number of Israeli tanks, captured during the war, were slowly driven with their guns trained down. The commentator remarked: "These are the weapons of the enemy who thought his forces were beyond the reach of the Arabs." On the presidential stand, President Sadat was flanked by Marshal Ismail on the left and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, on the right. Damascus, Oct 6.—MiG 23 aircraft appeared for the first time in Syrian skies today swooping over Damascus where thousands of demonstrators turned out to mark the first anniversary of the October war. The aircraft, delivered by the Soviet Union in a huge air-lift build-up after the conflict, are the most advanced aircraft in Syria's arsenal. Placard-carrying marchers paraded through the city streets in support of President Assad and the "heroes of Syria" who fought in the 18-day war. President Assad laid wreaths at the Martyrs' Cemetery on the graves of the fallen. The country came to a complete standstill at 2 pm when citizens bowed their heads in memory of those killed.—UPI.

More tremors as Peru mourns victims

Lima, Oct 6.—Minor earth tremors shook the Peruvian capital today as the country mourned the victims of last Thursday's earthquake which affected at least 15,000 people. President Juan Velasco Alvarado has declared today a day of national mourning and all theatres, cinemas and clubs were closed until Tuesday. Weekend sporting events were also cancelled.

Last Thursday's earthquake, which rose to eight points on the 12-point Mercalli scale, killed at least 78 people, seriously injured 1,000 others and destroyed some 12,000 homes, according to official figures. The earthquake has also temporarily paralysed Peru's main export—peruvian fishmeal industry. Observers believe that the students' attempt to interfere with the Assembly procedure was responsible for yesterday's massive vote in favour, despite the fact that many Assembly members agree with some or all of the student demands. There was a fear that the draft constitution—Thailand's tenth in 42 years—would be subject to in-terminable delays and pressure from other groups should the Assembly reject it after nearly a year of preparation. It differed from past draft constitutions in that it was not drafted under the influence of a military government.

There are a number of Bills to be considered by the National Assembly before general elections can be held—including the election Bill itself.

Fear of land reform brings tension to rural Ethiopia

From Michael Knipe Addis Ababa, Oct 6

Tension and some violence has developed in rural Ethiopia between landlords and tenants in the wake of the coup which replaced Haile Selassie's imperial regime by a provisional military Government. The new Government is committed to introducing effective land reform measures and this has had an unsettling effect in the countryside, which has been bound for centuries to a feudal system of land tenure. Landlords, nervous of losing their land, have evicted tenants, while some tenants have taken the change of government as a signal to stop paying rent, even though the Government has emphasized that rent should be paid as before at least until reform proposals have been finalized and adopted. In several communities secondary school pupils have stayed away from classes, and in the town of Kambata, some 150 miles south of Addis Ababa, five or six people—mostly tenants apparently—have died in separate disputes, according to reliable sources. At Addis Ababa, 24 miles south of Addis Ababa, landlords and tenants relations have been tackled in a more amicable manner at an agricultural seminar, which cast an illuminating light on rural attitudes. Tenants regretted that the traditional system of share-cropping, whereby tenants gave one-third or so of their produce to their landlord, had been replaced in many instances by a contractual relationship. One tenant pointed out that under the share-cropping system both landlords and tenants either benefited or lost "depending on nature's generosity". But the contract system put pressure on the tenant. He was obliged to pay a given sum of money regardless of how his crop fared. In most provinces of Ethiopia more than 50 per cent of the land is tilled by tenants rather than owners, and they have to pay from 50 to 75 per cent of their produce to their landlords. A landlord said that traditional relations were waning and, however bad they were, they at least had the advantage of maintaining trust and sympathy. "We used to share our problems and difficulties," said one landlord. Now all that prevailed was lack of confidence and suspicion.

Overwhelming vote for new constitution in Thailand

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Oct 6

Thailand's draft constitution was passed overwhelmingly, 280 votes to six, at its third reading in the National Assembly yesterday. The powerful National Students Centre of Thailand (NSCT) had called off its projected protests, saying it would seek to have the constitution amended after its promulgation some time this week. The students have been calling for four important amendments—a lowering of the minimum age for candidates in the coming general elections from 25 years to 23; a lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18; a unicameral legislature instead of a system under which the Upper House is appointed by the King; and finally, a clause calling for parliamentary approval before foreign troops could be stationed on Thai soil or before Thai troops could be sent outside the country.

Mr Sanya Dharmasakti, the Prime Minister, promised student leaders to introduce amendments speedily if the National Assembly rejected the constitution at its third reading. This it conspicuously did not do. Observers believe that the students' attempt to interfere with the Assembly procedure was responsible for yesterday's massive vote in favour, despite the fact that many Assembly members agree with some or all of the student demands. There was a fear that the draft constitution—Thailand's tenth in 42 years—would be subject to in-terminable delays and pressure from other groups should the Assembly reject it after nearly a year of preparation. It differed from past draft constitutions in that it was not drafted under the influence of a military government.

'Fallen' town not taken yet

Saigon, Oct 6.—Government troops have abandoned the strategic garrison town of Duong Nghien on the edge of South Vietnam's Central Highlands. Communist forces have as yet made no apparent move to occupy it, military sources said today. Some 400 Government soldiers are still positioned close to the town but there has been no report on its 2,000 civilians.—Reuter.

Poles applaud Princess

Warsaw, Oct 6.—Princess Alexandra, the first member of the British Royal Family to pay an official visit to a Warsaw Pact country, today toured Cracow. The Princess and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, were applauded by groups of up to 100 people as they visited the Renaissance royal castle and Gothic cathedral. She later laid a wreath at the graves of Commonwealth servicemen.

Long leftist Chilean leader dies during gun fight

Santiago, Oct 6.—Armed opposition to Chile's military government may have been crippled for months by the death of a guerrilla leader in a gun battle yesterday, the security forces believe. Miguel Enriquez, aged 33, died during a two-hour gun fight in a suburb of Santiago. He was a prominent figure in the MIR, a public enemy number one for sporadic violence shortly after the coup, but had appeared dormant until last Friday when the police claimed it for a bank robbery. MIR members opened fire on a police attempt to search for their car.

the alleged leader of the MIR, a public enemy number one for sporadic violence shortly after the coup, but had appeared dormant until last Friday when the police claimed it for a bank robbery. MIR members opened fire on a police attempt to search for their car. The MIR was held responsible for sporadic violence shortly after the coup, but had appeared dormant until last Friday when the police claimed it for a bank robbery. MIR members opened fire on a police attempt to search for their car.

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Ever since Mr. Barber declared in his Budget speech that he would allow the £ to float rather than return to the miseries of 'stop-go'—and then did so, it has been obvious that the present boom would take place—at least in Britain's main export, engineering. Most engineering firms have order books full for many months ahead but this healthy state is ignored by most economic 'experts'.

Unfortunately the free floating of sterling has been prevented in part by the determined action of the Bank of England to support sterling by raising 'Bank Rate' to ridiculous heights—rates which other banks are forced to follow.

Not only has this curbed exports but it allows imports at a price which encourages them—the prime cause of the adverse balance of payments.

Furthermore investors are now able to earn 12% on deposit in a bank whereas price controls attempt to limit industry's returns to half as much. Banks then re-lend at still higher rates—a substantial contribution to inflation.

Naturally shares become unattractive, bank profits soar, the stock market falls and in doing so sends out ripples of panic into the high street. Private buying is delayed and unemployment starts to rise. This is not an economic crisis but a quite unwarranted crisis in confidence of the ordinary person.

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OVERSEAS

Cyprus church in chaos as rival bishops reflect political divisions in their own squabbling

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Oct 6

One of the great impediments facing Greek Cypriots as a result of the turmoil through which the country has passed is the future of the church.

The most powerful single institution in the island, it now finds itself in chaos. Its elected spiritual leader, Archbishop Makarios, is in exile, it is split into two rival synods and it has become a tragic reflection of the political divisions of the Greek Cypriots.

The Archbishopric, in the centre of Nicosia, is shell-holed and blackened as a result of the coup against the Archbishop. The once powerful Kyrenia see has been obliterated by the Turkish invasion, its lands in Turkish hands and its people scattered.

So much so that after the Turkish invasion the rebel Bishop of Kitium, who had been unfrocked by Archbishop Makarios but reinstated by the coup leaders, declared: "We four (meaning Archbishop Makarios and the three rebels) are to blame for what has happened. We should all be hanged up in Metaxas Square and face a firing squad."

The rift in the church opened long before the coup and was part of the struggle inside the Greek Cypriot community. Backed by Eoka movement, the three bishops declared that Archbishop Makarios was holding power illegally. They called on him to decide whether he would be head of state or head of the church. At a synod they called, the rebels declared the Archbishop unfrocked.

Archbishop Makarios lasted no time in retreating. He called a major synod attended by leaders of the Greek Orthodox Church and including the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria, and unfrocked his three bishops.

He replaced them with six new bishops, dividing the sees into two for administrative reasons.

The three rebels became the focus for the anti-Makarios campaign waged by General George Grivas. The right-wing opposition ignored the Archbishop's unfrocking of the bishops and rallied round them. Archbishop Makarios was referred to as Mr Muskoskabis by name by opposition newspapers. Only a court order restrained them.

Although the dispute seriously rocked the church, the Archbishop did come out on top. Then came the coup against him. One of the first acts of the putschists was to oust the six bishops appointed by Archbishop Makarios and to install the three rebels. Every effort was made to blacken the name of Makarios and the right wing wasted no time in digging up alleged sins of Archbishop Makarios and those in the church hierarchy who supported him.

However, there was another change when the Turkish invasion came. In Paphos, the seat of the senior bishop, the rebel Bishop Yennadios was forced to vacate the bishopric in the face of demonstrations by angry Makarios followers. Paphos is a traditional centre of Makarios support.

Even in Larnaca, the seat of the Kitium see and an Eoka stronghold, the pro-Makarios church council stood against the return of the rebel bishop. Finally, the bishop had to seek two armed bodyguards to seize church funds and documents.

After Bishop Yennadios moved from Paphos to Nicosia, he installed himself in the Archbishopric from which the Archbishop used to direct affairs of state and church. However, he was soon ordered to leave the Archbishopric because of pressure from the Makarios flock. They maintained that the Archbishop remained the elected leader of the church and that while he

lived that leadership could not be disputed.

As it is, the rift within the church hampers the performance of the most fundamental church functions. In churches still loyal to the Archbishop the normal custom of praying first for the Archbishop and then for the local bishop is followed. In those where Eoka-B dictates matters, prayers for the Archbishop have been abolished and only the rebel bishops are prayed for.

Among the clerics the problem is more delicate. At the Makheras monastery, for example, the monks are divided on the Makarios issue. So they held a meeting and voted that for the moment they will pray only for the abbot.

The Archbishop does enjoy wide popular following as spiritual leader. He is regarded as a staunch and even casts his spiritual net further than the shores of Cyprus. He was regarded by his supporters as the hope for the entire Orthodox world. After all, he had been reduced to virtual impotence by the recent political upheavals.

The Archbishop himself played the role of the evangelist of old. He travelled widely, visiting churches in Moscow and baptizing 10,000 babies in Kenya. Many Greek Orthodox children in Kenya and the Seychelles have taken the name Makarios. In Cyprus there are few.

Clearly, the church is worried about the future. The mess into which it has got itself has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the faithful. However, there is no easy solution.

Even if the Archbishop and the rebel camp buried the hatchet the problem would not be solved. Something would have to be done about the six new bishops created by Archbishop Makarios. And even if the problem were solved there is no doubt whatsoever that the church will have lost much of its influence.

Concern at political pressures on press

Hongkong, Oct 6.—The Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) yesterday expressed concern at growing government and trade union pressure on newspapers.

The CPU, whose members represent some 600 media outlets in more than 30 Commonwealth countries, also reiterated its stand in support of press freedom.

The policy statements were made in a resolution unanimously approved at the closing session of the CPU's four-day twelfth quadrennial conference here on the theme "Pressures on the press".

Sir William Barnston, the CPU chairman, recalled in his closing speech a remark to the conference by Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Press Council in Britain, that press freedom was "a tender plant".

As such it needed careful cultivation, said Sir William, who is also chairman of the board of Reuters.

The resolution on press freedom said the conference was "deeply concerned" by reports from members of increasing pressures on newspapers from a variety of quarters, including governmental, trade union and so-called activist movements, designed to exercise a form of censorship.

"It reaffirms its view that the best interests of a community are served by newspapers, the editors of which are unrestricted in their freedom to seek, receive and impart truthful information and ideas, within the limits prescribed by morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

The CPU also said that newsprint shortages and large price increases, that have become a feature of many newspapers throughout the Commonwealth. In a resolution described by one Indian delegate as too diluted and falling short of the expectations of developing countries, the union said it hoped larger users and newsprint producers could cooperate in ensuring adequate supplies to all publishers at an equitable price.

Lord Astor of Hever, the CPU president, praised the organization's work in defence of press freedom, and paid high tribute to the keynote speech by Lord Shawcross, who headed the Royal Commission on the British Press in 1961-62.

Lord Shawcross had called for a fighting defence of press freedom in Britain before bodies set up by the Labour Government to study broadcasting and the press.—Reuter.

World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 6.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi yesterday agreed on a draw in the adjourned ninth game of their chess match to decide who will face Bobby Fischer for the world title. Karpov still leads 2-0.—Reuter.

Greece appeals for international action

Athens, Oct 6.—Mr George Mavros, the Greek Foreign Minister, last night called for international action to settle the Cyprus crisis.

Outlining his Government's foreign policy in a television and radio address, he said: "The problem of Cyprus is not a question between Greece and Turkey. It is an international matter and the survival of all the postwar international organizations, and, I would say, also that of the western civilization, depends on its settlement."

He said Cyprus, a small, unarmed, independent and non-aligned state, had become the object of "the barbarian attack of a strong neighbour and lost its independence".

He continued: "What is happening in Cyprus has only two precedents in our century: The course of Fascism in

Ethiopia and that of Nazism towards Czechoslovakia."

Mr Mavros said that the Cyprus crisis had proved the total failure of all international organizations.

Greece, he said, withdrew from the Nato military alliance. When a defensive alliance is unable to prevent an armed conflict between two of its members, how can it then protect them against the attack of a third party?" he asked.

"We by no means changed the orientation of our foreign policy after our withdrawal from Nato. We remain in the western world, and, more particularly, in the European area out of which we cannot live."

Nicosia, Oct 6.—Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said yesterday that the Turkish Cypriots intended starting their own airline. He told reporters also that the

Turkish lira would be established as legal currency alongside the Cyprus pound and the Turkish Cypriot community would maintain its own radio and television services.

The maintenance of agricultural properties in Turkish occupied zones was receiving priority in the efforts to restore normal life after the recent war.

Turkish Cypriot office workers have been conscripted to work on farms and orchards previously owned by Greek Cypriots, who fled from northern Cyprus when it was occupied by the Turkish Army. The office workers most speed up to two days a week tending orange and lemon groves.

Agricultural exports worth millions of pounds, mainly oranges, lemons and potatoes, have been lost since the Turkish invasion in July.—Reuter.

12,000 warriors engaged in Papua battle

Port Moresby, Oct 6.—Fighting between 12,000 warriors broke out again today in the troubled highlands of Papua-New Guinea as the authorities moved in to stop the highest clash in recent years.

Police reports from the Chimbu district said that a third warrior had died in the clash which went on between a joint war party from the Yare, Doni and Brindri clans, and the Nuanetsi tribe.

A police mobile squad, sent to the remote outstation at Naganaima, about 250 miles north-west of Port Moresby, used tear gas to separate two lines of warriors this morning, but fighting broke out on another front.—Reuter.

Pakistan Opposition leaders accused

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 6

The Government has accused Mr Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the Opposition in the Pakistan National Assembly, and another opposition leader, of attempting to undermine the constitution and the loyalty of Pakistan's armed forces.

Mr Hafiz Pirzada, Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, said yesterday that proposed interviews by Mr Wali Khan and other opposition leaders, belonging to the United Democratic Front (UDF) with foreign envoys in Rawalpindi to air their views on the Baluchistan situation would be a violation of "international norms". He hoped the envoys would not receive opposition delegations. He was commenting on the

decision of the UDF to write to the secretaries general of the United Nations and the Islamic Secretariat and chiefs of the three armed services in Pakistan seeking their intervention in Baluchistan.

In letters to the chiefs of the army, air force and navy, Mr Pirzada, said that amounted to subverting the loyalty of the armed forces, which were subordinate to the federal Government and were debarred from acting independently of its authority.

Mr Pirzada hinted that legal action might be taken against Mr Wali Khan, whom he described as "his master's voice", meaning that he reflected the views of President Daud of Afghanistan on Baluchistan. The law provided for stringent punishment for those

guilty of subverting the constitution, he said.

Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, in letters to the United Nations Secretary General and the Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat has also charged President Daud of instigating trouble in Baluchistan. Mr Bhutto was replying to President Daud's allegations of arrest by the Pakistani Government against the Baluchis and Pathans in Pakistan.

Mr Bhutto said that if, as President Daud claimed, there was a threat to peace and security in the region, this arose from Afghanistan's continued interference in Pakistan's internal affairs and its violation of the basic United Nations principles concerning respect for the territorial integrity of states.

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Whereabouts of Chairman Mao kept secret

From David Bonavia Peking, Oct 6

The Chinese authorities continue to impose strict secrecy regarding the whereabouts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Members of a delegation accompanying President Bongo of Gabon, some of whom yesterday met Chairman Mao, tonight refused to answer any questions about the location of the meeting.

It is not clear whether they themselves did not know or whether their Chinese hosts had asked them not to disclose this information.

Chairman Mao has apparently been absent from Peking for more than two months but has meanwhile met several foreign leaders and was today pictured

in newspapers meeting the Gabon delegation against a backdrop of a plain curfew. Diplomats speculate that recent meetings may have taken place either in the seaside resort of Pei-shih, near Peking, or in the southern city of Hangchow or both.

Chinese officials are playing down the illness of Mr Chou En-Lai, the Prime Minister, who is said by some diplomats to be still undergoing hospital treatment despite his appearance at the grand reception on the eve of the October 1 anniversary celebrations.

President Bongo said at a farewell banquet in Peking tonight that he had had talks with Mr Chou as well as Chairman Mao.

Krishna Menon tributes

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Oct 6

Tribute poured in from all over India today to Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, the architect with Mr Nehru of India's policy of non-alignment, who died at the age of 78 in a Delhi hospital early today after a heart attack.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said that India had "lost an eminent statesman and a great patriot". Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, said that with Mr Menon's death "a volcano is extinct".

The thousands of children we never even notice

Chinese children are invisible. It is a trick they learned from their parents and is their way of coping with a bewildering, alien, most incomprehensible society.

The rules of the Chinese community in Britain are unwritten but unequivocal—keep your head down, make no trouble and they will not even notice you are here. Keep a low profile and there will be no antagonism, things will run smoothly. It seems to work. British people buy their take-away meals with convenient regularity. But they never take in the world on the other side of the stainless steel barrier. There is a negative, almost evasive, blankness in our attitudes. We do not really see anyone at all.

But the Chinese are here, and Chinese children do arrive in vast numbers every week. The exact tally is hard to calculate—some children make a two-hop entry and others are registered as British (born here), sent home for "discipline" and reenter at 14 or 15 years old. But more Chinese children are now entering this country than children from any other country.

It is hardly surprising Hongkong is hurting at the seams. More than four million people are stacked and packed into its few square miles of rocky, infertile territory, perched precariously on the edge of the massive Chinese mainland. Half the population is under 16 years old. Last year, more than 3,000 of them arrived in Britain to join parents. There will be more this year.

In the meantime, what are we doing for the Chinese children who are here? The answer: very little.

There are discussions on West Indian problems, and teaching techniques for Indian sub-continent children. Community relations officers, teachers and special language centres have these immigrant concentrates taped. Chinese children are left out. They are simply not acknowledged by educationists or sociologists. Worst of all, they are ignored by British society.

Chinese children are desperately isolated. They are thinly scattered across the country (there is just as likely to be a chop suey bar or a chippy or a take-away in Elland or Bognor Regis or Rickmansworth, as in any big city). Often the Chinese family is the only immigrant family in the small town or village—the Chinese child is the only strange face at the local school.

A teacher often thinks he is facing a small temporary and insoluble problem which (if ignored firmly enough) will go away. The Chinese child sits out in British classrooms. He cannot communicate and schools are too busy, too preoccupied, and too unaware to try to communicate with him. Most teachers have absolutely no idea what language the Chinese child speaks or about the special techniques of teaching English to this particularly complex language grouping. Over-specialization in English language teaching has herded the experts into the language centres of dense immigrant areas. The everyday class teacher has little idea how to deal with the challenge of one bewildered Cantonese or Mandarin speaking child. Educational shunters have been pulled down on the language difficulties of

Chinese children. Life is confusing, lonely and often deeply depressing. For children with no English and no hope of being taught any, school is a defeating process.

Chinese children are obedient and sensitive. In the face of such colossal difficulties they are likely to despair, even when they are highly intelligent. Their passivity makes them natural targets for bullying; their conventional schooling and a home life full of deference for age and authority makes the rowdiness of British schools into an impossibly frightening experience. Like watching a speeded up film without the benefit of an explanatory soundtrack.

We need to notice Chinese children. They need special help. We ignore their existence at a high price—there are bound to be more of them; no one is going home. However alien their strange faces may look in our little English towns, they are citizens of tomorrow's British world. They are going to be here in increasing numbers.

There is something absurd in spending months of school time, organizing trips to the British Museum Exhibition of Chinese Culture, while Chinese children drop out through utter frustration, give up school because of simple unhappiness or else spend the day working the take-away shop. Chinese children are heirs to one of the world's greatest cultures; they have a vast amount to contribute to our schools. Instead of hoping they will go away, or pretending that they're not really here at all, we could be using the novelty and the vigour and the intellect of Chinese children to enrich the school experience.

Chinese children deserve a better future than the one that now looms before them. If we offer them nothing, the wastage will be a criminal one.

● The report Chinese Children by Brian Jackson and Anne Garvey is published today by Cambridge Educational Development Trust.

Anne Garvey



Fear is the most dangerous aspect of breast cancer

The clinical detail of the press coverage of Mrs Betty Ford's operation for removal of her breast may have surprised women on this side of the Atlantic, but Americans are much less inhibited than us in talking about cancer. There are more than 30,000 operations for breast cancer alone each year in Britain, and more than 10,000 deaths, yet though one woman in every 17 in the population develops the condition the attitude of many still seems to be that "it can't happen to me".

Far too often still women come to their doctors months after finding a lump in the breast, though by now everyone knows the importance of early treatment.

Part of the explanation for this delay is fear that treatment will mean removal of the breast. In many cases, however, this will not be necessary if an operation is done early enough, and surgeons are now experimenting with new methods of removal of early tumours that leave no obvious trace of the operation.

Breast cancer is a dangerous illness because while still small the tumour may seed itself in other parts of the body such as the bones of the spine. The reason that surgeons remove the whole breast is that they hope to prevent recurrence of the tumour from any seeds that may have been spreading in the breast tissue. The first line of defence beyond the breast against this spread are the lymph nodes, bean-shaped rubbery glands found under the arm (and also in the groins, the neck, and many other parts of the body). These lymph nodes under the arm often do trap cells spreading from a breast tumour, and for that reason the standard operation for breast

cancer also includes either removal of those glands along with the breast or treatment of the region after operation by radiotherapy.

More recently, however, some surgeons have argued that in early cases—when the tumour is still small and there is no evidence of any spread to the lymph nodes—the traditional, massive operation is unnecessary. Good results have been obtained by simply removing the tumour with no more than an inch or so of surrounding breast tissue. In favourable cases—so-called stage I tumours—such a simple procedure can achieve survival rates of 80 per cent or better measured five years after the operation; but comparison of the results of these alternative operations is still in progress, and the big, radical operation still has its advocates.

A newer variant on the simple operation adds to it remodelling of the breast using a silicone implant. Silicone has been used widely in North America in operations by plastic surgeons to restore the shape of sagging breasts in topless waitresses and to increase the size of the breasts in flat-chested women. This experience is now being used to provide women with an internal replacement for the portion of the breast removed by a cancer surgeon. At present this procedure is still under trial: surgeons have not yet agreed whether the implant should be inserted at the time of the first operation, or a few days later, or after a delay of some months.

However, there seems a good prospect that the treatment will prove safe and reliable in selected cases and that some women at least will be spared the distress sometimes caused by conventional surgery. This sort of approach will be possible only in early cases of breast cancer,

however, and it adds further emphasis to the need for women to get treatment as soon as possible. The publicity given to Mrs Ford's operation has apparently led to many more women going to breast screening clinics in the United States. These combine physical examination of the breast with tests using X-rays, ultrasound, and thermography. In Britain the Department of Health takes the view that breast clinics have yet to prove their value, so there are only a handful of experimental units within the NHS—but BUPA does offer breast-screening to private patients at its medical centre in London (Webb House, 210 Pentonville Road, London, N1. Telephone: 01-273 4651).

Many more early cases of breast cancer could be detected and treated successfully if women could be persuaded to learn how to examine themselves. This is best done just after a menstrual period. The breasts should first be examined in the looking glass for any changes in appearance, particularly any change in the region of the nipple. Then lying on her back a woman should examine each breast in turn, using the flats of the fingers, and taking each of the four quadrants in turn.

Then—and this is a crucial factor—any woman finding a lump or anything else unusual should see her doctor. No matter how busy he may seem he will always find time for a possible lump in the breast—even though many turn out to be no reason for alarm.

Women who have had an operation for breast cancer can get information on practical problems from the Mastectomy Association, 1 Colworth Road, Croydon CR0 7AD.

Dr Tony Smith Our Medical Correspondent

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 840 1911. THE ROYAL OPERA. Tonight 8.00. The Royal Ballet. Tomorrow 8.00. The Royal Opera. Tuesday 8.00. The Royal Opera. Wednesday 8.00. The Royal Opera. Thursday 8.00. The Royal Opera. Friday 8.00. The Royal Opera. Saturday 8.00. The Royal Opera. Sunday 8.00.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Tomorrow 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Tuesday 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Wednesday 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Thursday 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Friday 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Saturday 8.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Sunday 8.00.

THEATRES

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THE ARTS

Below the star billing of Omar Sharif and Richard Harris, the castlist for Dick Lester's Juggernaut (which opens in London next Thursday) reads like a Who's Who of British character actors: Anthony Hopkins, David Hemmings, Roy Kinnear, Cyril Cusack, Michael Hordern, Freddie Jones, John Stride and Ian Holm. Together, they add up to the kind of team of which any Hollywood studio would have been proud in the mid-30s, which is not to say they are unduly old-fashioned as actors merely that they lend the film the kind of professional weight which is what the long-term contract system was originally designed to supply the studios on demand.

Of them all, Mr Holm is perhaps the most interesting on the stage for more than half his 43 years, the definitive RSC Henry V and the only actor to have shaken memories of Olivier as Richard III, he stands now close to the head of his theatrical generation and yet curiously homeless, facing the problems of all classical actors who have graduated from the permanent companies: only to find a declining film industry and a West End full of light comedies.

In 1954 Holm got a job carrying spears in that year's Anthony Quayle Stratford Othello, at the start of an association with what was then the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, which was to last almost 13 years.

My first Stratford part was Donalbain in Othello's Macbeth the following year. I also had two lines in his Titus and when the season ended that seemed to be that, so I signed a contract with the BBC drama repertory for £20 a week which was a fortune in those days. But soon after I'd signed that I was back to Stratford so I rang Val Gielgud at the BBC and he let me out of the contract.

Stratford was already becoming a place of life for Holm; the first season he played there, under the Quayle-Byam Shaw management, he remembers with affection and considerable gratitude though clearly they were overshadowed by the sheer excitement of being in at the very foundation of Peter Hall's Royal Shakespeare Company in 1960.

Holm's RSC career reached its height in the 1964 season when he played his way through the history cycle from Hal to Henry V to Richard III, sometimes within the space of forty-eight hours: "The Wars of the Roses grew out of the Stratford Government asking Peter what he was planning to do for the Shakespeare quatercentenary and Peter, up to his eyes in other work, just said 'the Histories'. From that it began to develop into the most ambitious project the RSC or perhaps any theatre company in this country has ever attempted—sometimes I think we were lucky to come through it alive."

By 1967 Holm had broken into modern dress (most notably for The Homecoming at the Aldwych), done a "somewhat aged" Romeo at Stratford and was beginning to think it was time to try the world outside.

"Film producers were very big on 'classical' actors at that time and John Frankheimer put what seemed like half the RSC into The Fixer which admittedly didn't work out too well though it did give me taste for filming. Suddenly, though, my height became a problem; I'd never really thought about it at Stratford but the moguls would say 'yeah, sure, fine, he can act, but five feet six and a half?'"

"They used to put Alan Ladd on boxes, but maybe they can't afford the boxes any more. Still, I've done a few films, I've been ill-fated a Midsummer Night's Dream, then The Bofors Gun and a series of what are now known in the trade as 'multi-

ple'—all-star epics like Young Bess and Alexandria and Nicholas and we've just done The Homecoming on film for American television."

Since he left Stratford seven years ago Holm has only ever done one play in the West End and that he'd rather forget—it was Rattigan's Request for the Notion. He has however remained in other work more often than not:

"With two families to support it's not as though I like being idle but you can't just play anything. The joy of filming is that it seems to take up so little time—I did Juggernaut in four days and I had my own son in it with me, though he's not going to be an actor if I can help it."

"Mistakes? A few—like turning down the original stage production of Sleuth for a George Axelrod film which then got cancelled. Sometimes I think I've not been as good about money as I should have been. I mean I was in a recording studio doing a voiceover and there was Patrick Allen. 'Hello,' I said, 'you working here too then?' 'No,' he said, 'it's my studio.'"

But Alan Bredel said it all: 'The more you know about films, the more you realize that the theatre is where it's at. I still believe that—I still have to get back to the classics, to Iago and the parts I was too young or inexperienced for at the RSC, which I don't think I'll ever do. I'm going back to Stratford or to join Peter Hall at the National?'"

"I don't know about Stratford, but the National did ask me to join them last year. It was while I was at the Royal Court in a play with Coral Browne, and the National had just started to plan their Marriage of Figaro. Coral said 'Don't touch it; never been a good play, they had to make it into a musical, you know.' So I didn't join for that. Maybe next time."

Sheridan Morley



Ian Holm: from Stratford to Juggernaut.

Walking a wider stage

Below the star billing of Omar Sharif and Richard Harris, the castlist for Dick Lester's Juggernaut (which opens in London next Thursday) reads like a Who's Who of British character actors: Anthony Hopkins, David Hemmings, Roy Kinnear, Cyril Cusack, Michael Hordern, Freddie

SPORT
Racing

Allez France in exceptional triumph

From Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Paris, Oct 6

Allez France, that queen of fillies, finally realized her owner, Dame Wideststein's ambition when she won the Prix de la Triomphe at Longchamp today. This Mr Wideststein told me afterwards "is undoubtedly the happiest day of my life. Seeing her win has been the greatest joy to me but I hope that we will be back here again next year". By that he was implying that Allez France is to be kept in training as a five-year-old and that she will try to emulate the mighty Ribot, the last horse to win the Arc twice.

Explaining his father's decision Alec Wideststein said: "I never see the like of her in our stable again; that is why we will race her again next year". With Allez France there is so much to say. It was not surprising to hear her trainer Angel Penma praise her for lovely head and neck. "I have had", he told me. Penma, incidentally, was the last man to win the Arc with a filly, but she is quite exceptional, the best that I have had", he told me. Penma, incidentally, was the last man to win the Arc with a filly, but she is quite exceptional, the best that I have had", he told me.

And there is Yves Saint-Martin. As if borne on by this tidal wave of success, Allez France is struggling to be fit to ride, having cracked a bone in her right hip falling at Maison-Lafitte 10 days ago. She must have recovered the best that she can. "If it had been anyone else but Yves I would have given him no chance at all", said Yves Saint-Martin. "I have seen her in training and she is in good form. I have seen her in training and she is in good form. I have seen her in training and she is in good form."

Left this racecourse with three vivid memories, the dramatic burst of speed that took her from a dubious position into the lead; the ecstatic reception that the filly and Saint-Martin rightly received; and the calm way in which Allez France surveyed the scene once all the fuss had died down.

Longchamp results

PRIZ DE L'ARCE DE TRIOMPHE (Group II, 14,000 f.)
Moutard, b. c. by Sing. 1
Moutard, b. c. by Sing. 2
Moutard, b. c. by Sing. 3

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his rivals down in the straight, coming through strongly from behind to win going away by two lengths. This result must be interpreted as a boost to our best two-year-old form as portrayed by Grundy. Bold Pirate had finished third behind Grundy and Whip It Quick in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster.

Boxing Day staff threat to bookmakers
Bookmakers could be without staff on Boxing Day—traditionally one of the busiest days of the year.

Blue Cashmere was a complete flop. The last time that a French sprinter won the Prix de l'Abbaye was in 1966. Obviously more content to pick up the £3,500 third prize in the Critérium des Pouliches than to risk a £10,000 bet on a horse that had never given up trying and mercifully the winning post came just when she was about to give up.

Thomas rides import in Ascot race

William Wightman has engaged Myrdin Thomas to ride import in the £5,000 Bovis Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. Also in the line-up will be Tactura (G. Smirley), Wrens Hill (B. Taylor), Balldro (A. Murray), Street Light (W. Carson) and September Sky (D. Cullen).

Simpson reported to turf club

Alan Simpson was reported to the stewards of the Irish Turf Club after his mount Nuthack had debeatened with Mezzofant in the first division of the Yeomanstown Stakes at Phoenix Park.

Beasley retires

Bobby Beasley, the 39-year-old National Hunt jockey, has retired. "I'll be handling in my licence tomorrow and I'll never ride in public again", he said last night at his farm in Co. Wexford.

Newmarket results

1.545 BUSHBY MAIDEN PLATE (Div I: 2y-o: £345: 1m 1f)
003 Bireley, Maiden, 4-0
004 Galt, Maiden, 4-0
005 Galt, Maiden, 4-0

Edinburgh programme

2.0 PINKIE SELLING HANDICAP (£297: 5f)
000000 Targora (61), b. Rois, 6-3
000000 Targora (61), b. Rois, 6-3
000000 Targora (61), b. Rois, 6-3

Haydock Park

1.4.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.960.961.962.963.964.965.966.967.968.969.970.971.972.973.974.975.976.977.978.979.980.981.982.983.984.985.986.987.988.989.990.991.992.993.994.995.996.997.998.999.1000.1001.1002.1003.1004.1005.1006.1007.1008.1009.1010.1011.1012.1013.1014.1015.1016.1017.1018.1019.1020.1021.1022.1023.1024.1025.1026.1027.1028.1029.1030.1031.1032.1033.1034.1035.1036.1037.1038.1039.1040.1041.1042.1043.1044.1045.1046.1047.1048.1049.1050.1051.1052.1053.1054.1055.1056.1057.1058.1059.1060.1061.1062.1063.1064.1065.1066.1067.1068.1069.1070.1071.1072.1073.1074.1075.1076.1077.1078.1079.1080.1081.1082.1083.1084.1085.1086.1087.1088.1089.1090.1091.1092.1093.1094.1095.1096.1097.1098.1099.1100.1101.1102.1103.1104.1105.1106.1107.1108.1109.1110.1111.1112.1113.1114.1115.1116.1117.1118.1119.1120.1121.1122.1123.1124.1125.1126.1127.1128.1129.1130.1131.1132.1133.1134.1135.1136.1137.1138.1139.1140.1141.1142.1143.1144.1145.1146.1147.1148.1149.1150.1151.1152.1153.1154.1155.1156.1157.1158.1159.1160.1161.1162.1163.1164.1165.1166.1167.1168.1169.1170.1171.1172.1173.1174.1175.1176.1177.1178.1179.1180.1181.1182.1183.1184.1185.1186.1187.1188.1189.1190.1191.1192.1193.1194.1195.1196.1197.1198.1199.1200.1201.1202.1203.1204.1205.1206.1207.1208.1209.1210.1211.1212.1213.1214.1215.1216.1217.1218.1219.1220.1221.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SPORT

Golf Gallacher improves his image

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Bernard Gallacher, by his play-off victory in the Dunlop Masters...

come so near to winning after that. That fitness will be the strongest card in his hand this coming week...



Gary Player (top) beaten in the play-off by Bernard Gallacher.

Card of Course table with columns for Hole, Yds, Par, and scores for various players.

Hockey Ulster tune up on a high key in festival overture

By Sydney Friskin
Hockey festivals at this time of year are held as agreed overtures to the more serious exercises to follow...

Horse trials Singing Society can succeed medal winner

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Two women who started their riding careers on champion show ponies and have since gone to the bigger show...

Tennis India will reply to pleas to play S Africa

Delhi, Oct. 6.—Persistent statements by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association (AILTA) that India will not meet South Africa in the Davis Cup final...

London must not be miserly in its praise of Rangers

By Tom Freeman
With London clubs filling the bottom places in the first division, the capital must search in the most unlikely places for hope and consolation...

Football Strong brew on boil at the Cottage

By Geoffrey Green
Football revealed its seamier side once more on Saturday. On the darkest day yet in its league history eight players were sent off...

London Scottish were also given marching orders for fighting on the field. These sort of things elsewhere tend to be shrouded in silence.

Cottage where Manchester United showed their new face as leaders of the Second Division in a match of the season...

at the very foot still without a win in their last nine League and Cup games. It is here that the troubles of London stand out in stark relief...

Second division experience gives health to United

By Geoffrey Green
The only fly in the omelette at Craven Cottage on Saturday—for the first time since the summer...

Slough's header saving a lost cause. On the evidence of the first half United should have sewn up the issue.

West Ham go on breaking the old commandments

By Norman Fox
In the nine years since West Ham United won the European Cup Winners' Cup...

some slicing runs from the area behind Lee and Hector, was always the go-to man and a great goal-scorer in my view...

For the Record

Rugby League: First division matches; Lacrosse: South of England League; Croquet: Eastbourne; Rifle shooting: North Myrtle Beach; Show jumping: Lanxberg; Squash rackets: Beaconsfield; Motor racing: Swinton; Boxing: Buenos Aires.

Weekend results and tables

Tables for First division, Second division, Third division, Fourth division, Scottish first division, and Scottish second division.

European results

Tables for HUNGARIAN LEAGUE, SWISS LEAGUE, ITALIAN LEAGUE, and AUSTRIAN LEAGUE.

Today's fixtures

Tables for LEAGUE CUP, SOUTH DIVISION, and PREMIER LEAGUE.

Miss Wade in final

Of Britain, Oct. 6.—Virginia Wade, of Houston, will meet Christine Evert of the United States...

Angus wins marathon

Prague, Oct. 5.—Kedric Angus of Britain, won the Koehn marathon in two hours, 20 minutes...

Angus wins marathon

Prague, Oct. 5.—Kedric Angus of Britain, won the Koehn marathon in two hours, 20 minutes...

Motor racing

Swinton, Oct. 6.—The Formula 5000 European championship...

Today's fixtures

Tables for LEAGUE CUP, SOUTH DIVISION, and PREMIER LEAGUE.

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Tables for LEAGUE CUP, SOUTH DIVISION, and PREMIER LEAGUE.

David Wood

Either way we vote to downgrade Parliament

No matter which of the two main parties wins power on Thursday, Parliament will be a loser. We have before us the paradox of two party leaders and two parties who first ask the country to give them a majority in the House of Commons as the key to parliament...

Mr Wilson would pass to the electorate the sovereign right to instruct a Labour Government and every member of the Parliamentary Labour Party how they must vote on United Kingdom membership of the EEC.

Take Mr Heath's proposals. Consider its provenance and its rationale. The idea springs from Mr Heath's deep conviction that the 21 months he spent as Prime Minister in talks with the CBI and TUC at 10 Downing Street and Chequers came nearer than is popularly understood to establishing a common purpose between government, industry, and unions.

Yet Mr Heath and his economic ministers knew the edifice of the talks was too circumscribed. The small group directly involved might see the problems with a fresh eye and might even agree on some of the practicable solutions.

Here is a plain substitution of the national forum for what is theoretically one of the principal functions of the Executive in Parliament. And what virtue did Mr Heath claim for his national forum over Parliament? When a rather troubled journalist, a former right-wing Conservative candidate, asked where Parliament stood in the scheme of things, Mr Heath answered that Parliament was not televised; and in saying that he implied that Parliament, cut off from the people and living perhaps in a spurious world of its own, cannot perform its popular educative function any more than it can bring into rational discussion the Estates of the Realm.

Some of us may think such a down-rating of Parliament, on conservative grounds, is neither palatable nor without risks. But undeniably there is realism in it. In Parliament no Executive faces the true representatives of big business or the big unions; indeed, there has been no front-rank trade unionist in the Commons since Ernest Bevin was drafted during the war, and big business speaks through the ventriloquist's lips of City small fry and public relations men.

Mr Heath may well be right in implying that Parliament has lost touch both with the people and with some forms of effective power. By his EEC referendum and his social contract with the TUC Mr Heath shows that he senses much the same governmental needs. We shall vote then, either way, to cut Parliament down to size.

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Detailed analysis of accounts

What does he prescribe as the role for his national forum? As a first task, he says, it would have presented to it a thorough and detailed analysis of the national accounts. Agreement would be sought on Britain's needs to meet the crisis, and that would lead, he suggests, to a consensus "on the aggregate totals anticipated for the right for the economy for persons in industry, government, and public spending". It is government with politics taken out.

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Time to break the familiar economic cycle we stagger round each year



Sir Keith Joseph: Warning cannot be ignored.

Britain's economic future overshadows all other questions in this election. At stake, as is now increasingly recognized, are the whole system of our post-war prosperity and the continued authority of our popularly elected Parliament over matters which directly and vitally affect the interests and survival of the nation as a free society.

The threats come from two opposite directions. If inflation, which in recent months has been running close to 20 per cent, were to accelerate under the impetus of a new pay explosion, the fatal transition to runaway inflation would have become too strongly established to be arrested by any policies which a democratic government could make effective. Runaway inflation can only end in the destruction of the whole financial order, the almost total interruption of economic activity and unpredictable damage to the institutions of democracy.

At the same time the world economy is moving rapidly into its most severe recession since the Second World War. This has been caused partly by the reaction of governments to domestic inflationary pressures in 1973 and partly by the powerfully deflationary effects of the emerging balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing countries.

The countries with the weaker currencies and balances of payments, which tend to be those with the higher tolerances of inflation, have been inhibited from being the first to take counter-action. For fear of attracting to themselves an even larger share of the collective balance of payments deficit of the oil-using countries, they have, with only the most rudimentary arrangements established for recycling the surplus currency holdings of the oil-producers to those particular consuming countries which need them, the tendency to wait for action by the stronger countries has been doubly strong.

Britain's position epitomizes the dilemma of the weaker countries. If we reflate strongly enough to offset the recessionary effects of the big increase in oil and other commodity prices and of the sharp drop in the balance of payments deficit, we run the risk of recreating the excessive pressure of demand for crucial supplies and labour, thereby exacerbating inflation and damaging exports. If we do not reflate, then unemployment will continue to rise, probably at an increasingly brisk pace. Indeed, the straightforward effects of any general recession on unemployment are likely this time even more than in 1971-72 to be magnified by the unusual financial difficulties of employers. If no financial or economic aid is given, then the National Institute's projection of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed by the end of 1975 could come to look enviably mild by next spring.

Whatever may be said about the proper interpretation of official unemployment statistics—and that debate, which Sir Keith Joseph has developed lately, still has a long way to go—no politician will doubt that rapidly increasing unemployment, be it true level high or low, creates acute difficulties for government. At the very least it would be hard to imagine the social contract as an effective mechanism of pay restraint surviving the spectacle of a million (officially) unemployed.

These temptations to reflate, despite the risks of busting the balance of payments (and thereby causing such a fall in the pound's external value as further to aggravate inflation through another jump in import prices), are reinforced by the well-known tendency of oil prices to stay close to their present level over the next year and to expect other commodity prices to continue the fall which began last spring, perhaps with increasing momentum.

The once-and-for-all effects of such a sharp reversal in the trend of commodity prices could cut inflation by as much as 5 per cent over 12 months. If the social contract were fully observed over the same period, another 5 per cent could be added to the inflation rate, to be added to the direct effects on prices and threshold payments of Mr Healey's July measures.

Once it was generally expected that inflation would fall rather than increase, the psychological climate in industry and the public mind would be influenced for smaller price rises. A government which confidently believed in this prospect might well feel tempted to take some risks of recreating selective pressures on scarce supplies and labour by stimulating the general level of economic activity.

The prospect that other countries are just beginning to move in this direction too, including the all-important strong countries, especially the United States and West Germany, may relax some of the balance of payments inhibitions to domestic reflation. Moreover, the prospect of improved technical arrangements for recycling surplus oil-dollars to those with the greatest balance of payments deficits points in the same direction.

Yet another influence for reflation is the acute financial distress of important parts of British industry. Quite apart from the magnifying effects this has on the winter's rise in unemployment, as firms scramble to cut every possible cost in an effort to avoid insolvency, there is a real danger of permanent structural damage to industry's future productivity. Some of the established firms and many other normally sound medium-sized firms are driven into receivership, the productive assets of those firms are bound to be under-used for some while and in many cases they are physically obliterated.

The warnings given over recent months by W. Greenwell and Co, the outstanding city analysts, and particularly in recent weeks and days by Sir Keith Joseph, by the Bank of England and elsewhere most ominously of all, by a senior official of the National Westminster Bank cannot be ignored. Unless something is done important parts of British industry are literally in danger of going bust.

There are several proximate and original causes of this threat. Industry, of course, suffers its share in the general recession which has been developing since the spring, despite the strong growth of exports. Secondly, accelerating inflation has a well-known tendency—particularly well-known to Latin American economists and to German and Italian economic historians of the 1920s—to dry up private sources of finance for investment. Private saving is discouraged. The capital market wills.

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On any conventional post-war view of the pros and cons the politicians will choose reflation soon after the election and hope for the best in so far as inflation and the balance of payments are at stake. The immediate visible prospect of deep recession and of financial breakdown speaks more eloquently to practical men than any more distant theorist's scenario of hyperinflation and slump.

It is plain that the same arguments are prevailing in the other leading industrial nations. Already the United States Federal Reserve, whose tight-money policy has so far this year been an important inhibition on other countries who were tempted to relax, appears to have eased monetary conditions in New York in what may be a decisive shift. The nine Common Market Finance Ministers were recently unanimous that the rate of interest should be lowered and that the money supply, whether measured by "M1" or by "M3", from the summer of 1973, between the oil-producing states who bought up much more British Government stock than anyone expected and the Bank of England who failed to reduce sales to other buyers so as to neutralize the effects of the foreign purchases. The fact is that a sharp spasm was caused.

Fourthly, industry's financial resources have been additionally strained by the impact of government policies: the tight control on prices without equal restraint of pay costs; dividend

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strain of any shortcomings of incomes policy. Such a change of priorities presupposes the main diagnosis that past policies necessarily lead to accelerating inflation, that accelerating inflation necessarily reaches the point where governments cannot reflate faster than prices are rising, that this causes much greater unemployment in the end as well as widespread social distress and destruction and that this point is only one or two economic cycles away.

The judgment is not that inflation, if it were stable even at quite a high level, would be worse than unemployment. It is that a lot of unemployment soon is better than much more unemployment (and other forms of economic distress) only a little later.

The reflective man may of course be reluctant to accept that the choice is so dreadful. But then he must show that there is a way out. He might with Professor Friedman dispute the finding that collective bargaining even on the British general level of pay and so face government with the seemingly classic post-war choice between unemployment and inflation. But even some British monetarists (other than Mr Powell) have come to admit this possibility; and it does appear that Professor Friedman's view is only valid for a country like the United States which is not yet dedicated to rewarding its value of its annual output.

Alternatively the reflective man may argue that, though the inflationary potential of collective bargaining may well exist, it is not inevitable that it should be used. This amounts to saying that pay restraint by means other than general deflation can successfully and indefinitely be achieved. The argument that, after brief periods of success, they have failed half a dozen times since the Second World War is then met with the argument that the failures were not inevitable and that with different ingredients they could have succeeded.

This, indeed, is the claim made for the social contract as a mechanism of pay restraint. Everyone must accept the claim that the social contract, if it is to be successful, there can be no certainty that anything in the future is impossible. But government is the art of choosing the policy which gives the best chance of attaining public objectives. It is not enough that anything might work.

It is an open question of economic judgment whether the best bet is to let the social contract run its course in the hope that, aided by the once-and-for-all decline in commodity prices, inflationary expectations can be permanently reversed, but at the risk that if it fails, even after any statutory reinforcement that might be given, then the alternative route will have become more difficult. The inflation will be faster, the required period of disinflation longer, the likely unemployment higher and the risk of social disaster and damage to democracy more acute.

Those of us whose ivory towers command a lofty view of the meandering progress of post-war policies towards the brink of hyperinflation find it harder and harder to avoid the conclusion that gradual disinflation by fiscal and monetary means should be the over-riding priority with the social contract or other incomes policy seen as a way of mitigating the amount of unemployment that may result. But one can readily see why practical men, to say nothing of all serious political parties should prefer one more employment policies work, however forlorn.

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANYTHING, INVEST IN SOUND ADVICE. And as far as Property is concerned, that means securing the most professional, experienced opinion available. For now, more than ever, you will appreciate this is an increasingly complex area of operation. In which the skills, and knowledge of your property investment advisors can determine the difference between success and disappointment. Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS Tel 01 283 3090. Richard Ellis Chartered Surveyors.

The Times Diary Bringing out the gay, liberated vote together, the ructions of the previous night apparently forgotten. They make an odd couple. Greatbanks is 28, short, with wavy red hair, a mustache and good ground. He was wearing a zesty coat made up from a black, orange and white striped blanket, with a green and white shoulder bag and a large hat. Miss Wakeling is 35, tall, with dark hair, a friendly smile and a well-cut suit. She is a former model, and her high platform shoes. They immediately set to work. Greatbanks to handle the addressed manifestos ready for collection and delivery by the Post Office, and Miss Wakeling to see about borrowing the horse which was to lead Greatbanks' canvass through Brixton shopping centre. Miss Wakeling returned with news of a further setback. Frankie, the rag-and-bone man who was to lead the horse, was in bed with a hangover, yet another victim of Friday night excess. They would have to wait for the horse until later. Brand image They decided to go on a horseless canvass just as soon as the postal people appeared. In the meantime Greatbanks told me something about his campaign. The late start had been planned so as to exploit the boredom of the electorate with the other parties. He did not want further to oppress (that word again) people already oppressed by politics. He had no real hope of winning nor even of saving

interesting meeting was with a fellow homosexual who was not a supporter of Gay Liberation and who did not feel oppressed. He regarded his homosexuality neither as a matter for shame nor for the chauvinistic tub-thumping of Gay Liberation militants. I left Greatbanks at the Underground station, where he was competing against a motorcade for the Conservatives and another for the Workers Revolutionary Party. Though his campaign is unusual and easy to mock, Greatbanks is clearly serious about it, and if people really are disenchanted with conventional politics they could hardly find a less conventional way of showing it than by voting for him. Meadowland In the Meadowland election Bunny Denis, who looks after the economic, has appeared at a meeting chaired by Mole Robin at which listeners were invited to put questions. Here is an extract: Listener: Good morning Mr Bunny, Good morning Mr Mole. Both: Good morning. Listener: Good morning. My question is this. The squirrels say inflation is running at 20 per cent and you say it is 8 per cent. Can you explain the difference? Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels have taken the figures for the whole past year. I have taken the figures for the last three months, when we were really feeling the benefits of rule by rabbits and not by squirrels. The squirrels are panic-stricken liars, but we don't go in for personal abuse. Listener: Thank you. But how about wages? The squirrels say these are 40 per cent up but you say the increase is much lower. Bunny: Yes, thank you for that question. The squirrels, of course have simply taken the figures for the last three months and extrapolated from them. This is quite unrealistic. We have drawn complicated graphs, torn them up and made an inspired guess. This is much fairer. Mole: Now come Mr Bunny, I can't hear that. Just now you said that the squirrels for the last three months was the way to do it. Bunny: Now look here Mr Mole. I think the public have had enough of that kind of thing from you. Nobody elected you moles, and it is well known that you spend most of your time fawning around the meadow in cohorts looking for disreputable things to say about the rabbits. After the election we shall deal with you. Next question. Listener: Good morning Mr Bunny. I want to know what you are going to do about the toilets and other elderly creatures. Bunny: Thank you for that question. We are going to give old creatures as much as they want of anything and more besides. Of course they will also benefit from the improvement in the economic situation which I have arranged. Prices are coming down, taxes are com-



ing down, inflation is coming down. Mole: Sorry for interrupting Mr Bunny, but your trousers, they're coming. Bunny: Yes, they are, and they're coming down a very deep Warren. Mole: Pity about that. Never had a chance to make my joke about burrowing power. Good morning. Have you noticed something odd about the opinion polls? In the days before the last two elections, when we used to regard them as reliable pointers to the way in which voters would produce similar results. Now when nobody believes them they are all over the place, varying between Labour leads of four to 14 per cent.



25 YEARS—GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ON

by Manfred Stavenhagen

Today the citizens of the German Democratic Republic are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of their state, an occasion on which we remember the past and look to the future at the same time.

Let us remember: in those October days of 1949 there were many who foresaw but a short life for the young state. The war had brought much destruction and damage to the GDR area: 45 per cent of industry, 70 per cent of energy production, 35 per cent of housing and 40 per cent of our agricultural machines. There was one blast-furnace plant with three obsolete furnaces. The GDR had not one single merchant ship and no ship-building industry.

Growing economic power... 25 years later, UNO surveys list the GDR among the 10 top industrial states. Here are a few facts: since 1949 the produced national income with the same number of workers in material production has climbed by more than 53 times from 22,000 million marks to over 126,000 million in 1973. It will reach around 133,000 million in 1974. Annual goods production is well over 200,000 million marks. The list is long of those works and factories constructed since 1949 to provide the economic strength necessary for increased prosperity: a half-dozen new power stations; chemical giants like Schwedt and Lenna II; metallurgy plants in Eisenhüttenstadt and Riesa, in Herxstedt, Nachterstedt, Rackwitz, Meuselwitz and Rothenese; the shipyards and fishing cooperatives on the Baltic. Since the GDR's founding, around 400,000 million marks have been invested into the economy, one-quarter of this in the years 1971-73. Annual investments have soared from 29,000 million marks in 1949 to 37,200 million in 1973.

LIVING WITH A CRISIS?

by Margareta Schütt

This is an advantage of socialist ownership of production facilities which every citizen feels. For the subsidies which prevent the consumer from paying for increased costs of raw materials or manufacturing come of course from the profits of nationally-owned enterprises which form the lion's share of the budget. These shares range from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the consumer price, sometimes even to 80 per cent. In 1974 they will be of the order of a good 9,000 million marks.

It is perhaps not idle to mention that this continuous growth in wages and living standard (average earnings in industry 1949=290 marks, 1974=635 marks) has been effected without strikes or social struggles. The government of workers and farmers undertakes the necessary measures always as a direct outcome of the increased achievements of the workers and of the state's growing economic power. The citizens of the GDR know no crises, neither over-production crises with their unemployment and bankruptcy, nor structural crises. The GDR's farmers do not live in fear of an agricultural crisis. They will be able to sell 1974's abundant harvest at good fixed prices. Their incomes have to a great degree aligned themselves with those of other workers. Thanks to good incomes and the degree of cooperative work, they too benefit from modern technology without financial worry (corn harvesting is almost 100 per cent mechanized).

Those living in the GDR know no currency crises, no inflationary devaluations, to eat away their savings. The following statement "the number of employed in the GDR's national economy has been 7.7 to 7.8 millions for the past nine years. A slight improvement in the employment situation is not expected until 1976" might suggest that secure employment arises purely and simply from labour shortage. But it is not as simple as that. The constitution of the GDR grants every citizen the right to work. And this work is supposed to benefit the whole of society. This requires a complex and well-organized system of occupational selection with correctly trained experts and the necessary educational facilities (free in the GDR). For example: 99 per cent of all 1974 school leavers from the 10-form comprehensive schools began an apprenticeship. That is 200,000 young people. Their future employment is already secure. The same applies to those who graduate from colleges, high schools and universities every year. A system of occupational counselling and guidance which commences two years before school-leaving and which includes even graduates ensures that what has been learned can also be applied and that sufficient knowledge is available for intended projects. Nevertheless, structural changes and the technical/scientific revolution have not left the GDR behind; on the contrary, in order to produce more effectively, we must move towards them and an international division of labour. But still, no worker becomes redundant or superfluous. As important changes become known in accordance with long-term state planning as determined by the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, so workers are trained in advance with state support. In the port of Rostock, for example, the degree of technical facilities grows yearly. The most noteworthy changes were the container turnover installation, the ro-ro plan, and it will soon be joined by a bulk goods installation. 850 workers are currently being trained for the new tasks which these innovations will entail. Further training takes place, partly during working hours and partly during leisure time. The enterprise bears the costs and the dock worker enjoys the higher earnings which qualified training brings. 80,000 employees have retrained in this or other ways over the past year, because they realize that training is a good investment towards occupational progress. They know why—they can plan with the future. Certainly the one must expect more income than the other. But it is hard to imagine that once there would be no income...

...growing prosperity. But we would not be doing justice to the GDR's anniversary just by quoting economic statistics. The question is asked: how does this progress benefit those responsible for it, the working people? And here again the answer is clear and simple: 25 years of the GDR means stable prices with constantly rising net cash incomes, secure employment, education opportunities for all, comprehensive health care and much more besides.

The socialist programme designed by the VIII SED party convention is the most comprehensive in the history of the GDR and is well on the way to being realized. Much has been done to pro-

...mote youth, for families with many children, for working women and for the senior citizens. Income for workers in lower wage brackets has been especially increased. The biggest pension increase so far has benefited almost 4 million pensioners. In 1973 alone, 3,200 million marks more were spent on pensions than in 1970. The overall net incomes have increased in the last 31 years by 14,400 million marks, 18.2 per cent. These increased earnings have been effected against stable price levels. That means a real increase in purchasing power.

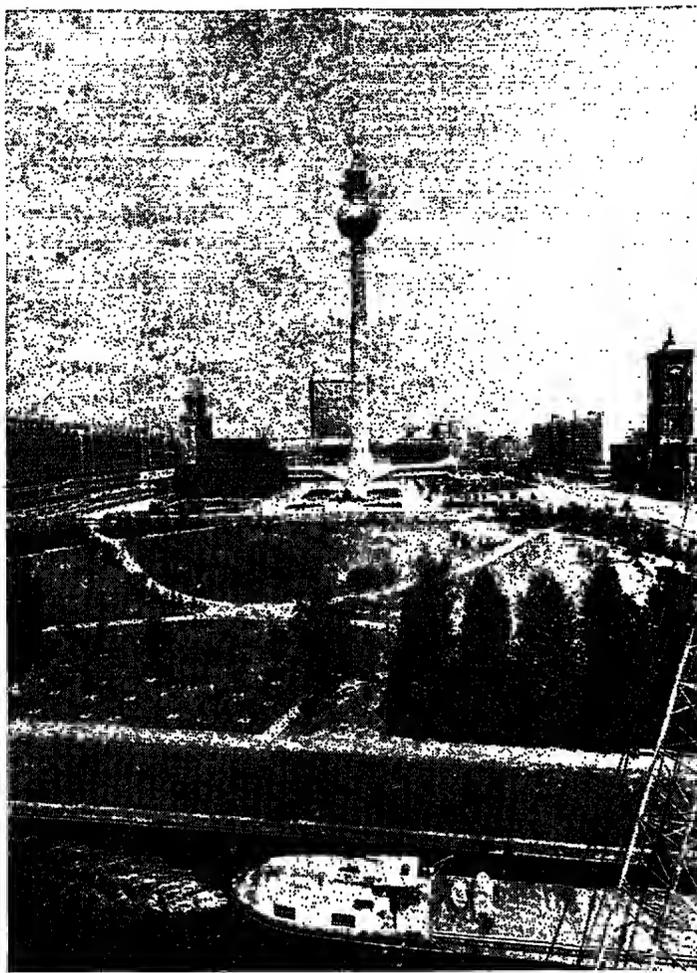
9.6 per cent = 33.3 per cent

by Heerke Hummel

The socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid cover 18.4 per cent of the world's surface. Their population comprises 9.6 per cent of the world population. In 1950 the CMEA countries' share of world industrial production was 17.8. In 1972 it was 33.3 per cent. These few statistics may suffice to give an idea of the economic strength of the CMEA countries.

Beneficial Specialization

The advent of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid a little over 25 years ago—in January, 1949—saw the coming of an entirely new type of economic organization. At the outset, the cooperation of the member states was based on the principles of total equality, respect of sovereignty and national interests, mutual benefit as well as friendly collaboration and aid. The process of integration has moved from the simple exchange of staple goods to specialization and cooperation programmes for whole branches of industry, from the more or less chance communication of scientific and technical documentation to long-term research cooperation. In the GDR, this specialization has led to the stable and long-term exportation of many varied products, such as machine-tools, chemical plant, and textile machinery, as well as other spheres of machine engineering.



The symbol of the capital of the GDR: the TV tower in Berlin's redeveloped centre.

EUROPEAN SECURITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

by Günter Engmann

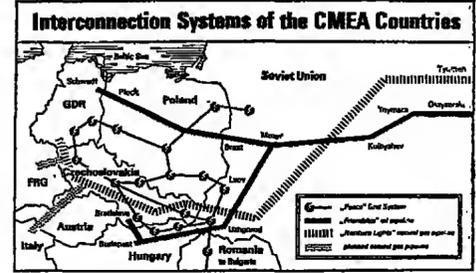
The most important aim of the GDR's foreign policy is to guarantee a life of peace and security to all peoples. Since its founding the GDR has been one of those states striving for a stable European peace settlement.

In accordance with this orientation, the GDR has made an active contribution to the realization of accords with the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement between the GDR and the FRG on transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin came into effect (3 June 1972) at the same time as the Four-Power agreement on West Berlin. The basic Berlin agreement between the GDR and the FRG of 21 December, 1972 (effective on 21 June, 1973) regulates the relations between the two German states taking the UNO Charter as its foundation—it reinforces the inviolability of the frontiers between these two states and contains a mutual obligation to respect entirely each other's territorial integrity. Right from the outset the GDR insisted on a strict adherence to the existing agreements to the letter on the part of all concerned, and persists in the development of normal conditions for peaceful coexistence with the FRG. Thanks to these efforts progress has again been made towards the elimination of tensions for the benefit of all European peoples.

The GDR is an active participant in European security and co-operation conferences which have already achieved tangible progress. It goes without saying that we in the GDR regard unity on such basics of coexistence of European peoples as sovereign

equality, the non-application of threat or violence, territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing frontiers as particularly significant progress. Nevertheless, the history of our century has so drastically brought home to us how much depends on the observance of these principles for the security of our peoples. It is also noteworthy that the work of the second committee on matters of economic, scientific and technical co-operation has progressed so well. Exchange in the fields of culture, education and information have become more acceptable on all sides. Of course it must not be forgotten that all partners respect the principle of non-intervention as well as the right of each state to choose its own social system.

The GDR's efforts towards peace and security finds expression in the constructive collaboration it has contributed at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Effective measures for genuine disarmament—for example the reduction of troops stationed on the soil of both German states as well as arms limitations in a zone with the greatest arms concentration in human history—would sensibly supplement political détente with military détente. Here again, the principle of unlesioned security for all concerned must form the basis of such measures. The GDR knows that in its striving for peace and security in Europe it is in agreement not only with its socialist partners, but also with all those realistic-thinking powers interested in peace and useful cooperation.



Stable Supplies

We in the GDR are fully aware that successful economic development would be impossible without the cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA states. For example, these close relations have for years guaranteed the GDR stable supplies of raw materials and fuels as well as energy sources. For the GDR with its few natural raw materials, the two branches of the natural oil line "Friendship", "Northern Light" (natural oil and gas come from the USSR) and the "Peace" energy grid system have become essential arteries of our national economy. The creation of a modern petrochemical industry in the GDR, facilities for using the advantages of the energy grid system and the present conversion of some branches to natural gas have had positive results for the development of many other industrial sectors. Then again, an efficient economy creates the necessary conditions for continued increases in living standard for our citizens.

Steps taken in this field by the GDR and other CMEA states prove this emphatically.

Increased Possibilities

This extension of their cooperation does not mean that the CMEA states are pursuing self-sufficient aims. On the contrary! Possibilities for economic cooperation with other countries have become greater. Large orders and high demands made by the USSR for instance have meant that the GDR has been able to concentrate essential research and development capacities on the production of computer-controlled machines, making it a competitor to be reckoned with on Western markets. The GDR is becoming increasingly interesting for British businessmen, as was made obvious by remarks made by the British government delegation at the Leipzig autumn fair this year on the further development of trade.

CMEA—ASSOCIATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The CMEA countries intend to create another two international associations—the "Intergasoschistka" (gas purifying) and "Interwodoschistka" (water purifying) environmental protection enterprises. Proposals for operation on the production of purifying plant and devices for determining water qualities have already been put forward. Cooperation among the socialist states in environmental protection and the profitable use of natural resources has increased greatly over the past years. Purifying processes for exhaust gases from thermal power plants and other works as well as processes for trapping acetic acid fumes in industry have been developed, among others.

"IGA 74"

The international horticultural exhibition "IGA 74" which was held in September on the 250 acres of the Cyriaksburg at Erfurt was visited by half a million people. 800 cooperatives and state horticultural enterprises, institutes for plant breeding and tree nurseries from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR presented their best produce and new breeds in the international achievement comparison. The focus in this year's exhibition was on the change of experience and numerous international conventions was on the problems of intensified production of vegetables, fruit and decorative plants.

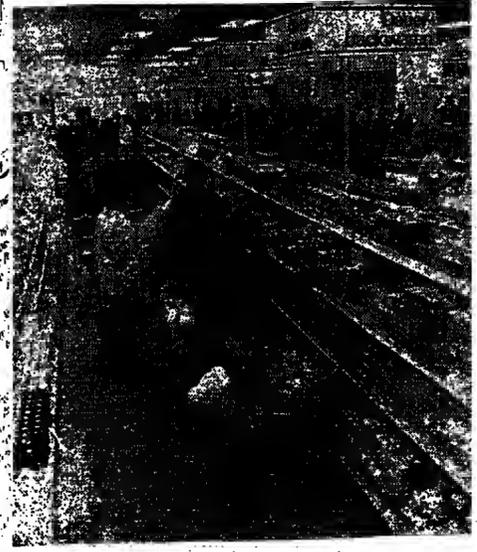
100 NEW SCHOOLS IN BERLIN

The 100th new school built in the GDR capital since 1945 was handed over at the start of the new school year this September. It is the 70th of a school building type standardized for the capital, and provides 10-form education for 760 children. Under the domination of German Imperialism prior to 1945 less than a quarter that amount—23 schools—were built on the present-day GDR territory.

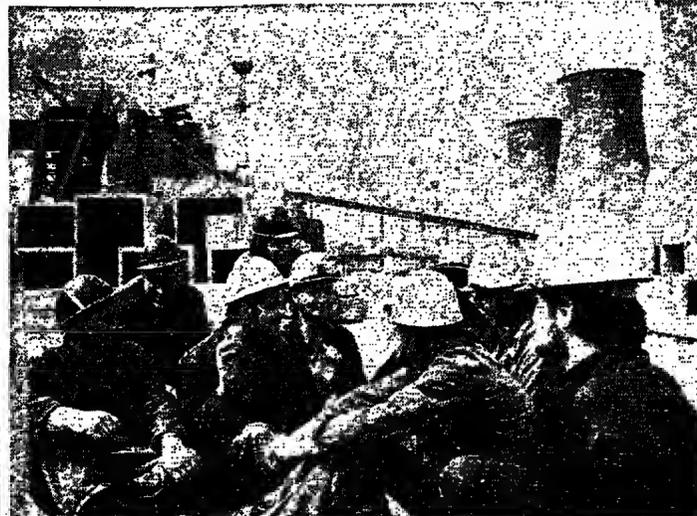
This special feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.

Index of retail prices, services costs and tariffs (1960=100)

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973
Food and semi-luxuries	230.2	111.6	100.0	99.9	100.9	101.6
Industrial goods	165.9	111.8	100.0	99.8	98.0	95.9
Services, tariffs	102.3	101.1	100.0	101.8	101.9	102.6



View of a new store in Karl-Marx-Stadt.



Workers from various socialist countries work side by side on many major building sites to realize projects which benefit all states united in the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. The photo shows builders and fitters in discussion on the site of the Hagenwerder III power station near Dresden which is being constructed jointly by the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH

Since 1949, the GDR's foreign trade turnover has increased twenty-fold. The most significant factor was and still is the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. At present they constitute around two thirds of our foreign trade.

With individual countries, like the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the exports and imports of the German Democratic Republic today exceed the volume of all foreign trade in the year of our foundation. Soviet supplies of raw materials and equipment for industry as well as food for our people helped to overcome the disproportions and troublespots in our economy in the early years. Even today, long-term supplies from the USSR guarantee our national economy's requirements of raw materials and semi-finished products. For example, the Soviet Union covers the GDR's import requirements of natural gas entirely, of oil, iron ore, timber and cotton about 90 per cent, and about 80 per cent of rolling stock.

With the other CMEA states too, economic relations are becoming increasingly more specialized and more extensive.

In the first half of 1974 the volume of goods exchanged with developing countries rose by 25 per cent. There are 31 trade agreements with these states at present, 12 payment agreements and 15 agreements on economic-technical cooperation plus 19 on techno-scientific cooperation. These agreements form the base for many varied relations and contacts. In particular, the GDR is promoting the export of engineering products and other branches of the metal-processing industry.

Trade turnover with capitalist countries increased in the past 25 years from 900 million foreign exchange marks in 1949 to approxi-

mately 14,900 millions in 1973. The increase of 1973 over 1972 alone was 24 per cent. Quality products of mechanical engineering and the electronics/electrotechnical industry dominate an essential share of this development. Higher growth rates have been achieved in trade with Italy, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Norway.

Interest in GDR—Great Britain Cooperation

Trade between the GDR and Great Britain has undergone an especially dynamic development since the signing of the long-term government agreement on economic, industrial and techno-scientific collaboration in December last year.

Thus British exports to the GDR rose almost threefold (from 7.3 million Sterling to 21 million) in the first half of 1974 as against 1973. In the same period, GDR exports to Britain increased almost two-fold (from 12.7 million Sterling in the first half of 1973 to 20.6 million in 1974).

This positive development is a visible expression of the increased efforts on the part of the competent authorities and wide trade circles in both countries towards closer business contact and the acquisition of systematically comprehensive knowledge of the efficiency of our two countries' national economies.

The visit by Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the British Department of Trade, to the Leipzig Autumn Fair in 1974 will doubtless provide new impetus for the speedy expansion of mutual goods exchange and the development of techno-scientific cooperation between the GDR and Britain.

After talks held between State Secretary Deakins and the Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR as well as State Secretaries from various in-

dustrial ministries, both sides agreed that the level of trade reached between the two states does not yet correspond with the possibilities offered by their relative industrial potential.

A doubling of mutual trade exchange by 1976 as against 1974 appears thoroughly feasible if the appropriate efforts are made by the government bodies involved.

Trade Expansion possible

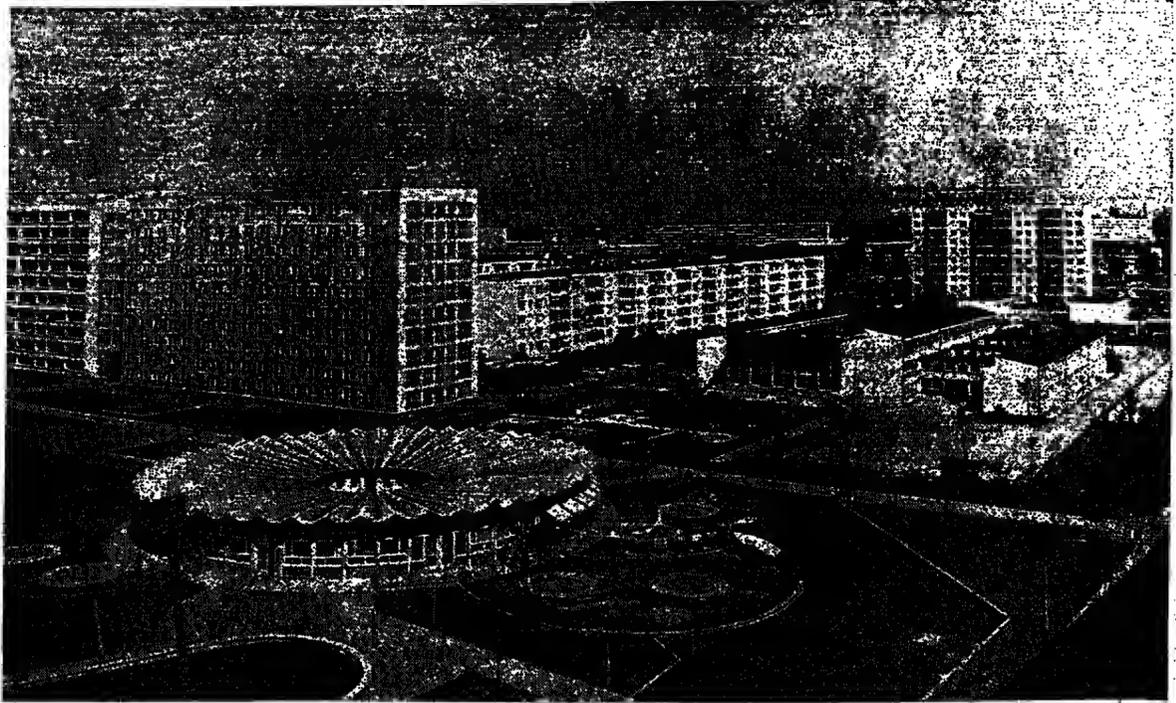
The industry of the GDR, especially in the mechanical engineering sector, offers favourable conditions for a significant increase in supplies to Great Britain. Already the export of metallurgical products constitutes about 1/3 of all GDR exports to Britain.

Significant increase potential for sales to Britain would be machine-tools, scientific instruments, electronic and electrotechnical products, textile machinery, plastic-working machinery and machines for the foodstuff industry in which GDR manufacturers have reached a high standard.

On the other hand, the GDR is prepared to consider supply potential of British firms more than ever before for the realization of investment and rationalization projects in industry.

But there are good prospects too on GDR markets for British semi-finished goods and consumer articles.

The first convention of the joint government commission within the scope of the agreement on economic industrial and techno-scientific cooperation at the end of November 1974 will provide an opportunity to further clarify both sides' ideas on the speedy expansion of mutual trade exchange and the development of long-term techno-scientific collaboration between the GDR and Great Britain, and to determine the measures necessary for the further promotion of trade as well as for the elimination of those obstacles to trade which still exist.



Not only houses are being built in the new development areas, but also the essential social facilities like kindergartens, schools, stores, etc. The photo shows a view of a new housing area in Halle-Neustadt with a new type kindergarten with circular layout in the foreground.

FOCUS ON HOMES

by Dr. Karl-Heinz Arnold

The solution of the housing problem is doubtless among the most pressing tasks of the comprehensive social programme being realized now in the GDR. Sufficient living-space and the corresponding comfort continue to be an important yardstick for our citizens' living standards. Demands are higher and individual furnishings and fittings have attained an extraordinarily high quality. But every family's desire for its own four walls has yet to be met.

The reasons are obvious: If there are still many uncomfortable dwellings and obsolete houses plus a housing shortage in the GDR's big cities, these are the consequences of capitalist housing policies and war damage. Sixty per cent of houses in the GDR were built before the second world war, 40% are fifty years old or over. The GDR is busy remedying this inheritance, whether by modernization wherever possible and where means are available, or by demolition where necessary. Around 1.6 million dwellings have been built since the Republic's founding.

Housing is the centre-piece of the social programme, as decided by the VIII SED Party Convention. It is being successfully implemented. A total of half a million houses are projected between 1971 and 1975, either newly built, converted or modernized so as to be equated with a corresponding new work.

In the three years from 1971 to 1973, 329,600 houses were

completed, and that means improved living conditions for about 1 million people. Of the 215,300 new dwellings completed in this period, about 60 per cent were allocated to worker families, one tenth of whom have many children.

For families such as these, with many mouths to feed, rent is no problem. Workers with families earning up to 2,000 marks (gross) can expect to pay not more than 1.65 marks per square metre including heating in Berlin and not more than 1.30 marks in other areas.

Results of the past three years, the present level of housing as well as the projects for 1975 all go to show that the aim of the five-year plan will be far exceeded. In the ten years between 1951 and 1960 526,000 houses were allocated. This figure should now be exceeded in five years. Fittings and furnishings have also improved (hot water, central heating and built-in furniture) as well as accessories in the shape of schools, kindergartens and creches as well as stores, etc. In the foundation year 40 new houses were handed over daily. In 1973 this figure had climbed to 221 per day providing dwellings for around 660 people. The time is not far off when every day one thousand GDR citizens will receive a new home every day.

The SED set the aim of building and modernizing 2.8 to 3.0 million homes between 1976 and 1990. When that happens, the housing problem of our country will certainly be a thing of the past.

"CITIES OF THE FUTURE" OR CITIES WITH A FUTURE

by Dr. Gerhard Krenz Chief Editor of the GDR magazine "Deutsche Architektur"

Those who knew the old Berlin of the twenties or the sea of ruins in 1945 and now examine the new centre of our capital from the top of the television tower can well assess the far-reaching urban changes. In the place of old, narrow streets, spaciouly planned architectural complexes with an efficient traffic system have arisen. Valuable historical buildings and streetcars as on the Unter den Linden were reconstructed and integrated in the new plans.

But the resurrection of cities does not take place overnight. For two decades, municipal planning was regarded in the GDR as a social task of the first magnitude. Even the reconstruction of many towns which the second war had left as much as 50% destroyed was not simply a matter of rebuilding. Rather it was linked with the idea of a comprehensive restructuring, above all of the old city centres. Over 100 housing areas were integrated into the cities, and some of them, like Litten Klein in Rostock, are as big as medium-sized towns. Around the sites of new modern industrial estates which formerly were located in economically underdeveloped districts, completely new towns are to be found: Eisenhüttenstadt (approx. 45,000 pop.), Hoyerswerde (approx. 50,000), Schwedt (planned for 70,000 to 100,000) and Halle-Neustadt (planned for a population of approx. 100,000).

City Centres are no Administrative Jungles In the second half of the fifties a new stage was in-

duced with the reshaping of centres of 18 major GDR cities: complex civic renewal on socialist lines. Today, a few years later, the visible contours of a far-reaching urban change may be seen, especially in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, as well as in local centres like Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Rostock, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Cottbus. It is not only the fact that these changes are being effected with measures which may hardly be compared with isolated cleaning-up programmes in Western cities (e.g. the new zone in Berlin's centre comprises an area of almost 1,000 acres), new qualitative characteristics are noticeable.

New centres in the GDR's major cities are being aimed above all by the binomial and overlapping of functions of work, culture and education, leisure and living.

New Foundations

We should also mention here that these new aspects reflect new foundations. These include public availability and state price-fixing of building land (according to the Building Act of 1950), thus excluding land speculation. Urban projects are financed and realized almost exclusively by corporate principles (state, communal administration and public businesses). Thus it can be seen that urban development and planning is part of the overall state social planning policy.

Aims and Consequences The aim of urban building in the GDR is to contribute —using its specific methods —to the continued improvement in the living conditions

of all citizens and to create a spatial environment which will promote all-round individual development in a socialist society. Such aims result in concrete consequences for urban planning and research.

For example, we in the GDR are not so concerned with abstract "cities of the future". Rather we assume that each existing city must give its own future. But this means altering towns radically and renewing the city's historical structure down to the last detail. The basis of such long-term measures are the general development plans, which have been elaborated for all major cities and for the territory of all areas in the GDR.

In future, the city must make way for a new way of life. This new way of life, representing as it does a break with many old customs, is already emerging. This means clearly: more attractive community centres, more facilities for cultural and physical leisure activities, new educational facilities in businesses and housing areas, more kindergartens and creches as well as modern services to ease household work.

In conclusion, we must mention a criterion of a totally different type, that of a city's beauty. We oppose the vision of many futurologists of a technically perfect but soulless supercity with the demand for a city as a home for people. Much remains to be done, but under socialist conditions the prerequisites for urban building are extremely favourable.

NON-PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS' SIGNIFICANCE

Youths as Deputies GDR citizens acquire the right to vote at 18. At this age too they may be themselves elected to local popular representations. For the supreme representative body, the People's Chamber, eligibility commences at 18. At present about 22,000 youths from 18 to 25 are active on parish, civic and district representations as well as in the People's Chamber (Volkskammer). This figure corresponds to a percentage of over 10 of all deputies.

The FDJ (Free German Youth) organization is represented in the People's Chamber.

No professional politicians These deputies carry out their functions honorarily in addition to their own professions. Enterprises must grant free time so that they may attend to social tasks. 65% of the 200,000 and more deputies are workers and employees, about 30% are cooperative farmers, gardeners and fishermen. Approximately 30% are women.

The deputies are obliged to examine the proposals, ideas and criticisms of citizens which are brought to their

attention during the election period and to act positively towards the fulfilment of justified demands.

They are responsible for their actions and may be dismissed by the electors before the expiry of their term of office by virtue of statutorily fixed proceedings, should they fail to justify the trust of their electors.

How are laws made? As in most other states, in the GDR legislation is regulated by the Socialist Constitution which was amended on the occasion of the 25th anniversary.

The sole legislative body is the People's Chamber, which creates committees from among its members according to special fields. In close collaboration with the electors, its task is the consultation of bills and constant control of law enforcement. Before being passed, drafts of the more basic laws are discussed at length with the electorate before being passed.

In 1961 for example, 7 million citizens participated in discussions on the Legal Code. In 1965 the Family Code was amended after eight months' deliberation: the number of participants

was 750,000 suggesting 230 amendments. The 1974 Youth Act was not passed until 5 million electors had expressed their opinion including 1.5 million youths. The result of the discussions was about 200 amendments.

Cooperation in Social Committees Every fourth member of the GDR electorate has a direct influence on the development of the most varied social spheres. For example, 335,000 honorary members work in the National Front committees, while about 55,000 citizens are active as jurors in the courts. More than 250,000 elected members make up the arbitration and conflict committees dealing with minor offences against the laws at housing or working spheres. About 185,000 citizens carry out examining functions in the workers' and farmers' inspection committees. In the field of education, more than 100,000 parent committees meeting at least every six weeks exert considerable influence. There are also trade advisers, traffic and innovator bodies and many other social committees all promoting cooperation among the citizens to a high degree.

LEARNING MADE EASY

After two months of eventful summer holidays, 2.7 million scholars in the GDR's 5,900 schools went back to their lessons. 300,000 six-year-old boys and girls spent their first-ever day at school after celebrating the occasion with the traditional candy bag and first school-books.

They all attend the 10-form polytechnic high school until the age of 16, independent of their later educational careers. The uniform educational system—starting with the kindergartens attended by 81 per cent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6, up to college and high school—is determined and inspected by the ministries for education and high schools and colleges or the state secretariat for vocational training. Tuition schedules and media are centrally drafted. Attendance of the educational establishments is essentially free. All schools, whether old or new, whether in the big city or in rural areas, are equipped with the same modern tuition media and school furnishings, and operate according to modern methods. One central school-book publishing house makes all school-books as well as pedagogical literature for educators and parents. This year alone 30.5 million school-books were issued.

The girls and boys who learn according to methods based on the latest scientific know-

ledge have of course no idea of the 4,114 single-form schools which existed in 1945. They would scarcely be able to imagine that initial period 25 years ago or more when a uniform school system was introduced on the territory which is now the GDR. 72 per cent of all teachers had to be dismissed so as to protect the new generation from fascist ideology. 43,000 new teachers—most of them workers—took short teacher-training courses and did not thoroughly quality until later.

Today's tuition is marked not only by a high degree of specialization but also by its new content: a humanistic spirit coupled with current affairs and daily practice, friendship among nations, the ability to think for oneself and a sense of responsibility.

High school education comprises three stages: in the lower stage up to the 3rd form the scholars acquire basic abilities in subjects such as writing, reading and mathematics. In the middle stage to the 6th form they receive partly specialized instruction (biology, history, geography and Russian). In the upper stage to the 10th form specialized tuition and polytechnical instruction is fully developed. All years of course practise sports (incl. swimming) as well as musical subjects.

On graduation from the 10-

form school there are various paths scholars may take. All are interlocking and carefully matched. Most scholars go on to vocational training, others prepare for further education by taking 11th and 12th years at high school. Successful skilled worker qualifications may lead the

way to studies at an engineering or technical college. Another way which leads to college education is via the acquisition of an Abitur (A-level equivalent) at adult education centres. Further possibilities to obtain qualifications are offered by businesses them-

selves. There are no dead-ends or "missed opportunities". Everyone can attain a high degree of education according to his own abilities. 99 per cent of all high school leavers take up vocational training. The number of college graduates has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

The traditional sugar bag "sweetens" the first day at school.



MASTERS OF TOMORROW

Of the 17 million GDR citizens more than 2 1/2 millions are young people between 14 and 25 years old. And they are joined by 260,000 girls and boys every year.

More than 1.9 million youths are united in the Free Ger-

man Youth (FDJ) youth organization. The FDJ was created in 1946 as a uniform democratic youth association. Every third GDR citizen has been an FDJ member.

One of the first laws to be passed by the People's Chamber in 1950 was a youth act which guarantees young people basic rights in all fields—right to vote, to work and holidays, to education, as well as to happiness and joy. The second youth act of 1964 and the third act which came into force this year takes account of developed social conditions and young people's high level of development. It grants still more comprehensive rights and duties and raises the responsibility of all social forces for youth.

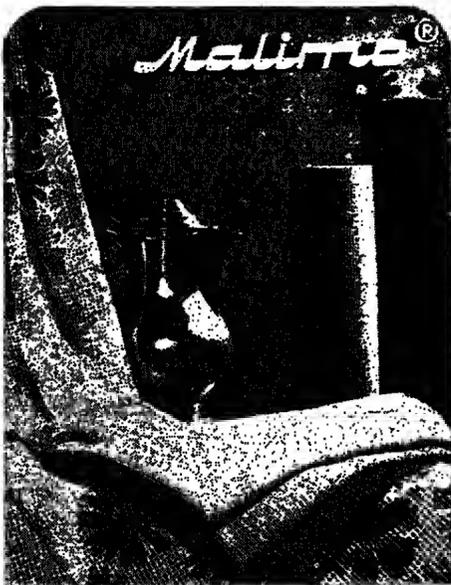
The Code of Work and the Education Acts for example guarantee youth the right and impose the obligation to free 10-year high school instruction as well as to vocational training and qualification. At the same time measures to protect youth were proclaimed, e.g. the ban on child labour, the creation of working conditions according to the physical capacities of young people, a ban on night work and overtime for youths under the age of 16, and many more.

Almost every 7th worker in the national economy is a youth. Regular youth promotion schemes are elaborated in all businesses and spheres. All heads of enterprises, co-operatives and institutes of well as members of local councils and mayors are obliged to give an account twice-yearly of the observation of the youth laws and the realization of state promotion measures.

Youths in about 17,000 youth brigades carry out with a sense of responsibility the tasks set them. Economically important projects like the construction of the long-distance water pipeline for the Unterwellenborn Marx-bitte, the Sosa dam, the ironworks at Ost, the Trattendorf power station, the Rostock transmaritime port and the Schwedt natural oil processing works have been declared youth projects and were constructed by youths.

Young people prove their efficiency and responsibility in scientific and technical fields every year on "Fairs of the masters of tomorrow" with a show of achievements, inventions and proposals for improvement. Last year over a million youths participated.

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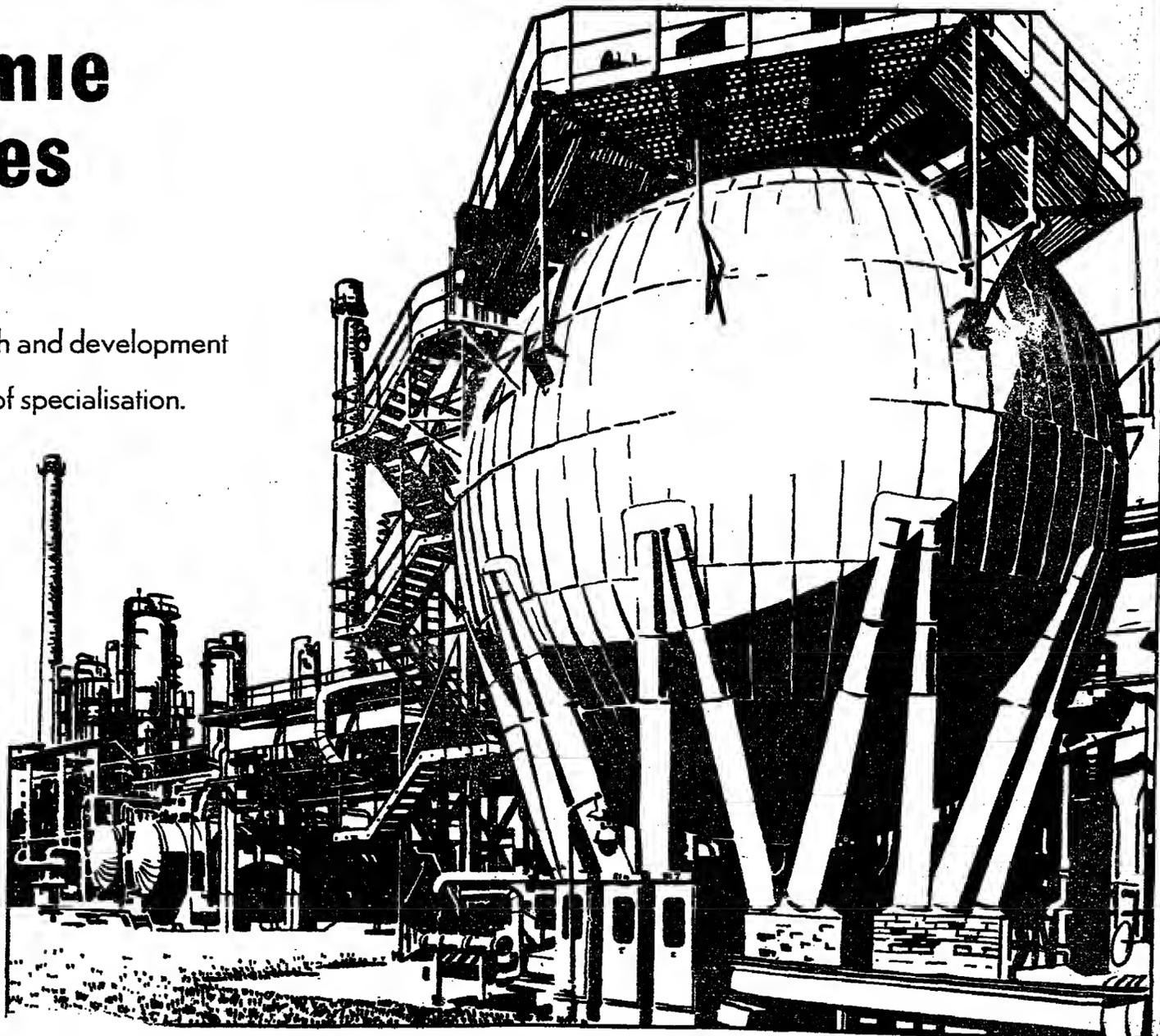
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AGRICULTURAL MASS PRODUCTION

16,000 head of cattle under one roof

by Hans-Jürgen Kolbe

Agriculture is doubtless among those spheres in the GDR which have undergone the greatest changes over the past two and a half decades. Two figures will suffice to show the tempo of development: in 1949 one agricultural worker was producing foodstuffs for every ninth of population, in 1973 the figure has risen to 28.

The key to this success is a state agriculture policy, reaching from the implementation of land reform via the creation of agricultural production cooperatives (LPG) right up to the establishment of massive cooperative associations. This was the quickest way for farmers to achieve industrial-type production methods, and these measures are the prerequisite for agricultural mass production.

Modern techniques, better conditions, industrial-type production methods in agriculture, that means the production of foodstuffs with modern techniques, the use of whole machinery systems over huge areas and in giant plants. But it also means the reduction of heavy manual labour and an improvement in working and living conditions for the cooperative farmers and the workers on state farms.

Industrial-type production requires new forms of organisation of labour. In the GDR this means cooperation of several LPGs among themselves or between them and state farms. Such relations often extend as far as industry in which certain enterprises in the handling industry (dairies, slaughterhouses) are directly involved in the cooperation. These new forms are indispensable for effective production. A type E 512 combine harvester complex, for example, needs 5,000 acres of harvesting to operate profitably. The Soviet "Krowez K

700" all-wheel tractor can only really be used to advantage ploughing over an area of 15,000 acres. One LPG alone—even with as many as 2,500 acres—cannot offer this space, nor the means to buy several such modern and efficient machine systems. Thus production units of between 7,500 and 15,000 acres arose, where the modern machinery can be utilized reasonably and beneficially.

Impressive Sizes
At the same time as joint control of ploughland and

Year	Slaughtered	incl. pigs	milk	Eggs (millions)
1949	242	111	1,404	206
1960	1,089	885	4,878	2,176
1973	1,953	1,157	7,289	3,815

pasture—the prerequisites for industrial animal breeding were also created. At present hundreds of such plants are in operation throughout the GDR. The size of these plants is impressive. They can hardly be compared with others on an international scale. There are plants in which at least 2,000 cows can be kept under one roof. There are as a rule 5,000 stalls for calves and 16,000 feeding places in one plant. Pig feeding is effected in industrial-type installations for 25,000, and even 100,000 animals in the future. The results of these industrial-type installations for animal production, justified by the use of modern techniques and the application of new scientific knowledge, are by far greater than anything achieved in the former individual agricultural economy. They also exceed the results of previous cooperative operations. An example: in 1969 the first dairy cow installation was established in Dedelow, Kreis Pranzlau, and production was started with 2,000 cows under one

roof. In 1973 the average milk output per cow in this plant exceeded the limit of 5,000 kilos. That means that this plant with only 39 workers on double shift produced as much milk as 450 individual farmers in the fifties or 20 agricultural production cooperatives in the sixties.

Our needs covered by our own production
The following table shows how the GDR has developed in the state promotion of animal products (figures in 1,000 tons):

Year	Slaughtered	incl. pigs	milk	Eggs (millions)
1949	242	111	1,404	206
1960	1,089	885	4,878	2,176
1973	1,953	1,157	7,289	3,815

A considerable increase was achieved in milk output of cows, rising from 1,782 kilos per head in 1949 to 2,646 kilos in 1960. In 1973 it reached 3,621 kilos. It would be hardly feasible to obtain such quantities by hand-milking, and so today 95 per cent of cows are milked mechanically as opposed to only 1 per cent in 1950. With 216,400 cows in the stalls, that's quite a job!

A similar tendency to mechanization has appeared in egg production. Of the 3,800 million eggs produced in 1973, 50 per cent came from chickens kept under industrial-type conditions in modern battery cooperatives. These few examples will suffice to illustrate the trend of development over the past 25 years. Agriculture in the GDR produces 45 per cent of all goods funds for the country's population. Modern industrialized agriculture has made it possible to cover the needs of our own people for meat and meat products, butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and sugar from our own production.

FACTS AND FIGURES

More Doctors

The number of doctors was about 29,000 in 1973, dentists around 7,500. That means 1 doctor for every 880 people, 1 dentist for every 2,300 people. Every GDR citizen goes to the doctor 8 times a year on average.

Prophylaxis is the Basic Principle

The comprehensive prophylactic treatment and care of the population is guaranteed by maternity advice centres, factory health facilities, legally stipulated examinations, obligatory vaccinations, hygiene inspections,

e.g. of food production and food shops, medical supervision of children in creches, kindergartens and schools.

A total of 40 million prophylactic treatments and consultations are effected every year.

Doctors in the Factory

The GDR has created an effective factory-based health service. At present, about 65 per cent of all workers in the GDR can be treated at work by the appropriate polyclinics, out-patients facilities as well as individual doctors and nurses offices.

Low Infant Mortality Rate

Pre-natal and post-natal care which has been developed over many years led to the result that the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births) of 72.2 in 1950 went down to 16 in 1973, while the maternal mortality rate of 2.1 in 1950 was reduced to 0.5 in 1973 (per 1,000 births).

Compulsory Vaccination Calendar

Just a few days after birth a legally stipulated vaccination programme gets under way for all children with their first vaccination against tuberculosis.

The programme concerns vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, measles, infantile paralysis and eventually mumps too.

The vaccinations are free, as indeed are all medical services in the GDR.

Infectious Diseases Overcome

Measles are no longer a national disease in the GDR; in 1973 only 421 cases were registered. Infantile paralysis disappeared in 1962, and of diphtheria there was one case only in 1973. Smallpox and tetanus in children have been entirely eliminated.

A New Vaccine

Scientists of the Institute for Microbiology of the Karl-Marx University in Leipzig are now working together with other research centres of the GDR and other socialist countries on a new vaccine against intestinal infections, as for example dysentery.

The new vaccine will be important for veterinary as well as for human medical use. The international joint project includes microbiologists from the USSR, Bulgaria and Rumania. The aim of these efforts is to extract an oral vaccine from living bacteria which can then be used to greater effect than traditional preparations against diarrhoea diseases, especially in infants.

Three great names under one roof



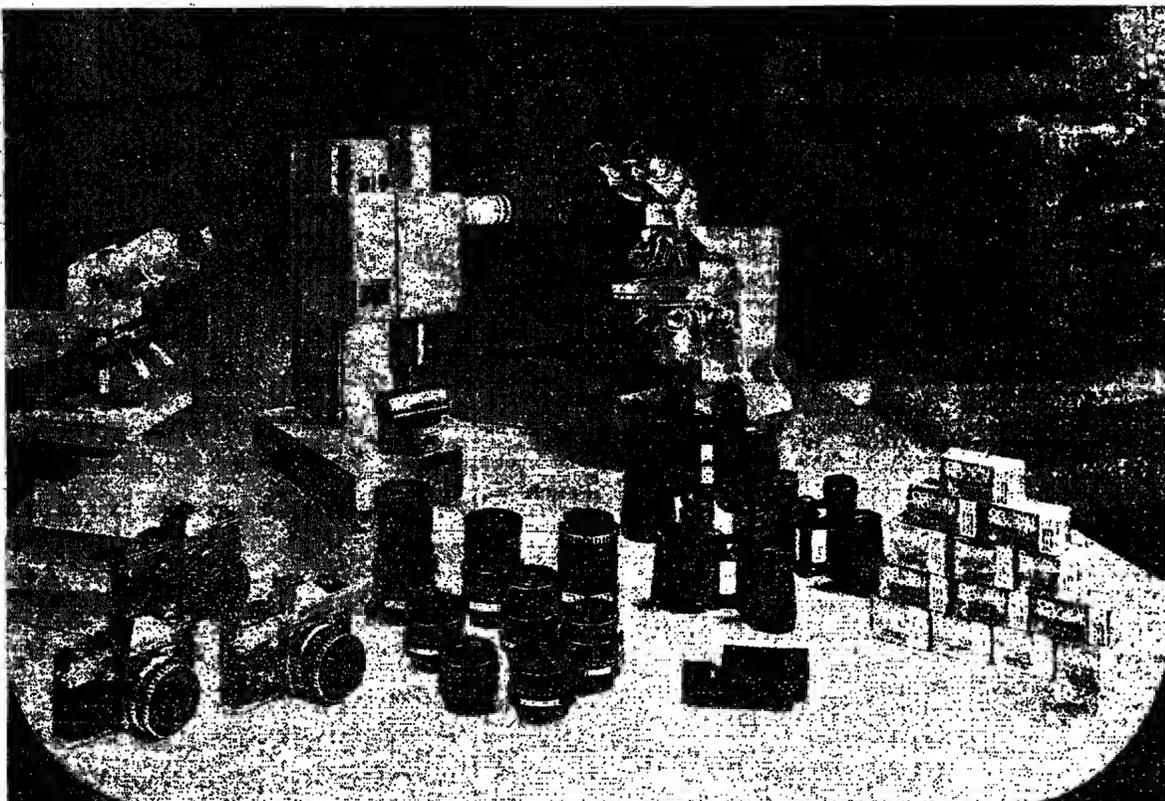
The move from the West End into the country of Hertfordshire is now complete and three world famous companies settle in to consolidate their success in the United Kingdom, in the latest stage of the C.Z. Scientific Instruments Ltd., expansion programme.

VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, renowned in the field of optical engineering for over a century now offer a matchless range of over 3000 scientific instruments, as well as the world famous Zeiss binoculars. A team of factory trained mechanics now work in ideal conditions at Borehamwood on maintenance and after-sales service. Spacious new showrooms offer unrivalled demonstration facilities throughout the day.

VEB Pentacon Dresden, the world's largest specialist manufacturers of quality reflex cameras, have also reaped considerable benefits from the move, the improved testing and maintenance facilities keep pace with the enormous increase in U.K. sales of the Praktica cameras, lenses and accessories.

VEB Filmfabrik Wolfen, the most recent arrival of this distinguished trio to make its mark in Britain is the world's third largest manufacturer of sensitised materials. **ORWO** (Original Wolfen), the trade name of this famous company, in the space of 18 months has established **ORWOCHROM UT18** as a best selling colour transparency film with an enormous potential.

There is always a warm welcome for visitors at the new premises which are within 5 minutes drive of both the A1 and M1.



A RAPID GROWTH FOR CHEMICALS

By Wolfgang Wenzel

The GDR's chemical industry shows a steady development. This field alone exceeded the average increase of the whole of industrial production by about 10 per cent. From 1960 to 1970, the gross industrial output of the chemical industry was doubled. Today the GDR's chemical installations are producing four times more than in 1950.

One of the essential reasons for this is the long-term co-operation among members of the CMEA, including the comprehensive Soviet supplies of natural oil and gas for the chemicalization of the national economy.

Piesteritz—the chemical industry's biggest site

Natural gas formed the foundations of the GDR's most modern fertiliser works over an area of about 80 acres of land in Piesteritz, just inside the gates of the Lutheran city of Wittenberg. It is a site for all kinds of expansion, not only according to the size of the installations. It is here that more than 4,000 specialists from CMEA states collaborate. Soviet experts have already erected a factory for the production of nitric acid. The general contractor for the area plants is Chemoprojekt of Prague. The Polish Rudex enterprise is represented by 1,200 firms. March 1974 saw the first ammonia plant go into production. The first urea plant is still being tested. On completion, the nitrogen fertiliser plant will have an annual output which, if filled into 50kg sacks, would encircle the globe.

Higher yields from agriculture

Agrochemical products like fertilisers, etc. will make it possible to increase crop yields by around 7 tons per hectare by 1980. With animals too, agrochemical products have become indispensable. The necessity of total and extensive agricultural development is demonstrated by the fact that the world population will have doubled within the next 40 years. A major portion of the yield increment is being effected by the increasing industrialization of agricultural production processes. The future of the GDR's agrochemical industry will be largely determined by the ability to augment land efficiency by 35 to 40 per cent in the next 10 to 15 years.

Quality from Schkopau and Bitterfeld

Decades ago the first major technical manufacture of synthetic rubber in the world was introduced at what is now the Kombinat VEB Chemische Werke Buna in Schkopau. Today the combine offers a range of interesting styrene-butadiene and acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers. 17 different elastomers differentiated by the particular styrene and/or acrylonitrile contents as well as by the application of various emulsifiers and stabilisers, complete the range. Solvents for plastics manufacture, chlorinated hydrocarbons, non-saturated polyester and polyvinylacetate also form a part of their export programme.

After more than 75 years of tradition, the present Bitter-

feld chemical combine can look back with pride, being now one of the leading European chlorine manufacturers. The 4,000 products include organic dyes, sodium potassium hydroxide as well as ion exchange synthetic resins. Another important percentage of the exports from Bitterfeld is furnished by plant protection and pesticide products. The GDR's comprehensive chemical supplies include silicone emulsions and silicone rubber from the Nünchritz VEB chemical works, paraffins and waxes from the Schwedt petrochemical combine and around 400 chemical bases from the VEB Lenna works.

Exports to 100 countries

The CHEMIE-EXPORT-IMPORT nationally-owned foreign trade firm is the centralised sales and purchase organisation of the GDR's chemical industry. The GDR chemical industry supplies about 100 different countries and is an internationally respected trading concern. Exports and imports range from raw materials via the most varied processing stages to the finished product for specific uses. Commodities such as synthetic rubber, plastic products in PVC and polyethylene, organic textile dyes, textile, leather and paper auxiliaries, plant protection and pesticide products, paints and lacquers, cosmetics, and household chemicals as well as chemical/technical goods in large quantities are among the comprehensive range offered by this organisation, apart from the traditional organic and inorganic materials.

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Modern machine tools are manufactured in the "Fritz Heckert" works in Karl-Marx-Stadt and exported to many countries. The picture shows a view of the "Prisma 2" fully-automatic machine system used for making prismatic components.

MACHINES IN DEMAND

GDR economic statistics show that mechanical engineering has a high share in the social and national production. It is among those industrial sectors which determine the profile of the national economy. Mechanical engineering formed 27% of all exports in 1973 (7.15 thousand million marks out of a total of 26.17 thousand million).

Place of Honour for Machine Tools

Within mechanical engineering, machine tooling takes the place of honour. Its production volume has doubled in the last ten years, and it enjoys eighth position on the world scale.

More than 70,000 people are working in the five giant combines of this industrial sector. Their products go to customers abroad who account for 60 to 75% of all goods, chiefly to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries where the CMEA promotes close co-operation in research, development and production. (For example the research centre of GDR promotes scientific co-operation with 18 research centres of socialist countries).

But other countries too, show an increasing interest in machine tools from the GDR. Many firms manufacture under licence and with components from the GDR. GDR machinery has been well established in Arab and Latin-American states. 8 to 30% of imported gearmaking machines in France, Italy, Japan and the FRG come from GDR production, as do 7 to 10% of imported drilllog and milling machines in France, Great Britain and Japan. In Great Britain, for example, WMW supplied a vital part of a modern production line for motor vehicle transmissions operating in one of the GKN works. A

cross-rolling machine, manufactured at the Erfurt works, Europe's largest metal forming machine tool manufacturer, was installed at Ford's Dagenham Forge in 1969 and proved to be a most advanced technique in the forging industry.

TEXTIMA—The range available in the Jubilee Year GDR textile machine building has also won a good reputation for itself. Its name is closely linked with the **MALIMO** stitch-honding process which contributed to the breakthrough of a completely new system for the manufacture of textile fabrics.

Over 700 stitch-bonding machines are operating today in a large variety of countries. They have an annual capacity of 350 million square metres of fabric. The wide range of goods manufactured with **MALIMO** machines underlines the significant role played by GDR textile engineers in technical progress on an international scale.

The 28,000 workers at **TEXTIMA** are constantly developing new machine systems, machines and processes jointly with other industrial sectors and in co-operation with the other CMEA members which do justice to speedy production growth and also to changing fashions. The range offered at the Fair this year contained 22 new and 13 further developments. Many countries specially demand double jersey machines, flat knitting machines, warp-knitting machines and stitch-bonding machines. The **TEXTIMA** range also includes machines and plants for textile processing and the clothing industries and equipment for laundries and dry-cleaners. About 70% of the stitch-bonding machines exported by **MALIMO** go to the USSR,

Poland, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Italy, the FRG, Japan and the USA.

POLYGRAPH in all continents

A further branch of GDR machine building concerns the manufacture of polygraphic machinery and equipment. At the **VEB POLYGRAPH** combine in Leipzig are united internationally recognized concerns from Radebeul, Plauen, Dresden, Bautzen and Leipzig.

The present **POLYGRAPH** range includes sheet-fed offset and web offset presses, rotary machines for letterpress printing and relief printing, hookbinding machines of all types, hook presses, Flexoprint machines, reproduction cameras and devices, machinery for form preparation, cardboard box machines, guillotines as well as auxiliary machines for all printing processes.

Scheduled research and development activities in close collaboration with the polygraphic industry are the foundations for the development of efficient and economical polygraphic machines and equipment. Moreover, co-operation between scientific institutes of the GDR and other CMEA states ensures that new products satisfy all practical demands.

Accordingly, the international demand for polygraphic machines from the GDR has increased. Production in this branch of industry has augmented 13 times in the past 25 years and exports more than 21.

Today **POLYGRAPH** products are proving their worth in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in Italy, France, the FRG, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Iraq, Mexico, Brazil and many other countries.

LEIPZIG IS WORTH A VISIT

This year's Leipzig Autumn Fair again proved to be the site for world trade and technical progress. More than 6,000 exhibitors from 48 countries offered their products in eight technical and 24 consumer goods sectors. British businessmen have been among Leipzig's guests for decades, and on this occasion British firms showed their products in 17 sectors. The Department of Trade had its own official information stand on the Technical Fair area. Participation by the British Plastics Federation seems particularly worthy of mention, representing as it did a whole range of companies in Leipzig. The British offers at this fair ranged from Match-box (Lesney Products) and Cocoa (Cadbury's) to machines for polygraphic and paper industries.

Radio Chemical Centre Ltd. displayed medical technology. Fiat International showed spinning machines. Shell International offered lubricants, chemicals and synthetics. ICI was also there, a company which has had long-term scientific and technical cooperation with GDR firms.

Mr. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade looked around the city for three days and appeared to be very impressed by the atmosphere among British businessmen as well as by the goods offered by the GDR, the variety of products and the standard of the whole fair. Mr. Deakins underlined at the press conference that the significance of the Leipzig Fairs resides not alone in the deals which are concluded

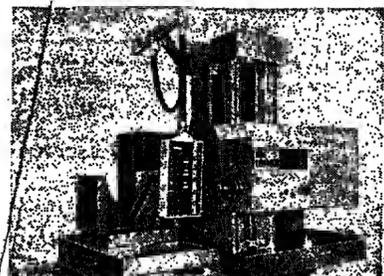
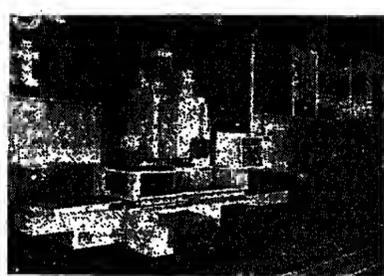
there, but also in the many new contacts which are made. Nevertheless, trade between the GDR and Great Britain has doubled over the last seven months, the first fruit of the ten year agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation of both states signed in December 1973. By 1976 the exchange of goods is to double once again, a forecast in which Mr. Deakins concurred with his counterparts in the GDR government, including Foreign Trade Minister Sille, his deputy Beil and several under-secretaries as well as the Presidents of the State Bank and Foreign Trade Bank. "We politicians have paved the way", declared Mr. Deakins. "Now the experts must cultivate technical contacts and the businessmen

on both sides must work out the details." The British firms represented at Leipzig showed particular interest in heavy machinery as well as in equipment for metallurgy and the construction industry. The GDR invited British machine-tools experts, and the British Department of Trade showed great interest in contacts with experts in medical technology and scientific aid construction. Wheels were also set in motion for the convention of the joint British-GDR government commission which will determine scientific and technical cooperation between the two states in machine construction, chemistry and other fields. Mutual licence acquisition and industrial collaboration will doubtless also be discussed.

Helicopters laid a lawn

A special process developed in Leuna (GDR) was used during the year to plant over 150 acres of arid highland. High winds had carried large quantities of dust from this slope on to the site of the local chemical cooperative. Voluntary helpers applied a layer of straw matted with bitumen on to the dusty surface and then grass was sown. As the final third of the plants was unsuitable for vehicles, helicopters of the GDR's INTERFLUG airline finished off the work. The remaining necessary 80 tons of straw were thrown from the air in bundles of 1.5 tons each.

Machine tools and tools from The German Democratic Republic.



MODERN OFFICE TECHNOLOGY

Many fairs confirm again and again the efficiency of the GDR's data processing and office machine industry. The manufacture of office technology has a long tradition in our country, almost 100 years are chronicled.

In over 50 countries the increasing demands of economic administration, production preparation and handling has led to the development of more and more modern machinery and whole machine systems. Over 60,000 scientists, technicians and experts rely not only on their own experience in this branch of industry, but also work in close cooperation with other states of the CMEA.

By the fruitful research and production cooperation, the two public combines **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** have the latest scientific and technical knowledge at their fingertips, and are in a position to offer varied system solutions, create suitable techniques and developable extensions from a technical and problem-orientated point of view. Great export possibilities have been opened up—with CMEA countries as well as with capitalist industrial states. Today data-processing devices and systems and office machines from the GDR are supplied to more than 50 countries all over the world. And the list of customers gets longer.

Economic Use by ESER

The production sites of the **ZENTRONIK** and **ROBOTRON** combines demonstrate their efficiency particularly when working on the development of a uniform electronic computer (**ESER**). Special

mention must be made here of the **ROBOTRON ES 1040**. The **ESER** system was developed on the basis of a multilateral government agreement signed by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR. It includes a systematic series of central units as well as peripheral machines and systems supports. It is characteristic here that the development of **ESER** is not limited to machine technology alone, but also includes the electronic calculation techniques. The progress of data-processing and office machines industries in the GDR is further witnessed by the **ROBOTRON PRS 4000** process calculation system, the **ROBOTRON KRS 4200** small control computer and the newly-developed **ROBOTRON KRS 4.100** small control computer system. The latter is intended for use as a built-in computer for controlling machine-tools and complex machinery.

Interesting applications, especially in the fields of medium data techniques, data collection technology and printing techniques are provided by the **VEB ZENTRONIK**. Here we find the **daro Soemtron 385** electronic accounting and lovoicog machine and the semi-automatic **daro CELLATRON 1600** data collection system. The versatile **CELLATRON 1600** system may be used for production supervision in production processes as well as for the rationalization of economic processes by utilization of the on-line data technique. Special mention should be made here of the **Ascota-optical printer 1360/1361** and the **daro OPTIMA 200** electric typewriter. All these products were shown at

the Leipzig Spring Fair 1974 and aroused interest from visitors native and foreign. Let others judge.

The GDR is represented at many foreign fairs and exhibitions with its modern data-processing and office machine technology. Successes at the 1973 **SICOB** in Paris included the new **daro 1840** office computer, a device in the medium data range; at the 1973 **data-Contor** in Stockholm **ZENTRONIK's** offer of hardware and software was greeted by interested parties with the words "perfection, reliability, speed, reaction-ability and compatibility". There was similar praise for GDR office technology at the Hanover Fair, at "interhiro" in Zagreb, at the international fair at Plovdiv and at the computer exhibition in Tallinn (Estonia). The fact was also stressed that GDR devices and systems were equipped specially for the particular market.

The new devices and systems of data-processing and office machine technology require that producer and user are linked by direct contact, and the two GDR combines are geared to this trend. A large staff of specialised experts was formed for programme elaboration and the development of applicable problem solutions. Collaboration with the users guarantees favourable economic results. Further, operating personnel receive the suitable training. An extensive system of service facilities has been created. Any damage is quickly repaired, necessary alterations immediately implemented. Cooperation with national representatives has been close for many years. Increasing sales successes are the result.

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LEIPZIG FAIR is a world trade centre. Twice a year thousands of exhibitors from some 60 countries come to the GDR to show their latest products. Many thousands of buyers, research workers and technicians from more than 90 countries visit Leipzig Fair to make new contacts, gain information and do business.

Visit Leipzig—a warm welcome awaits you.

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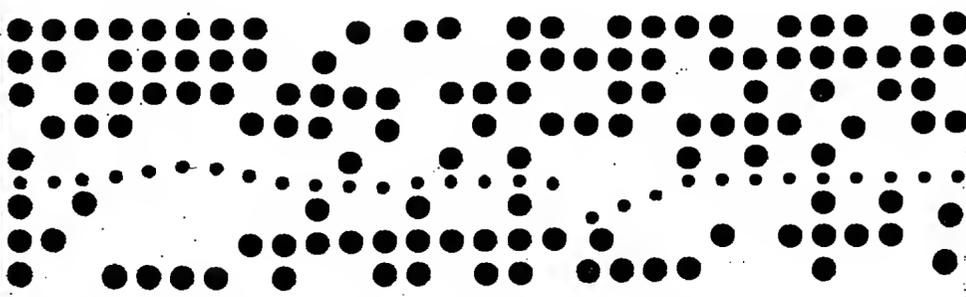
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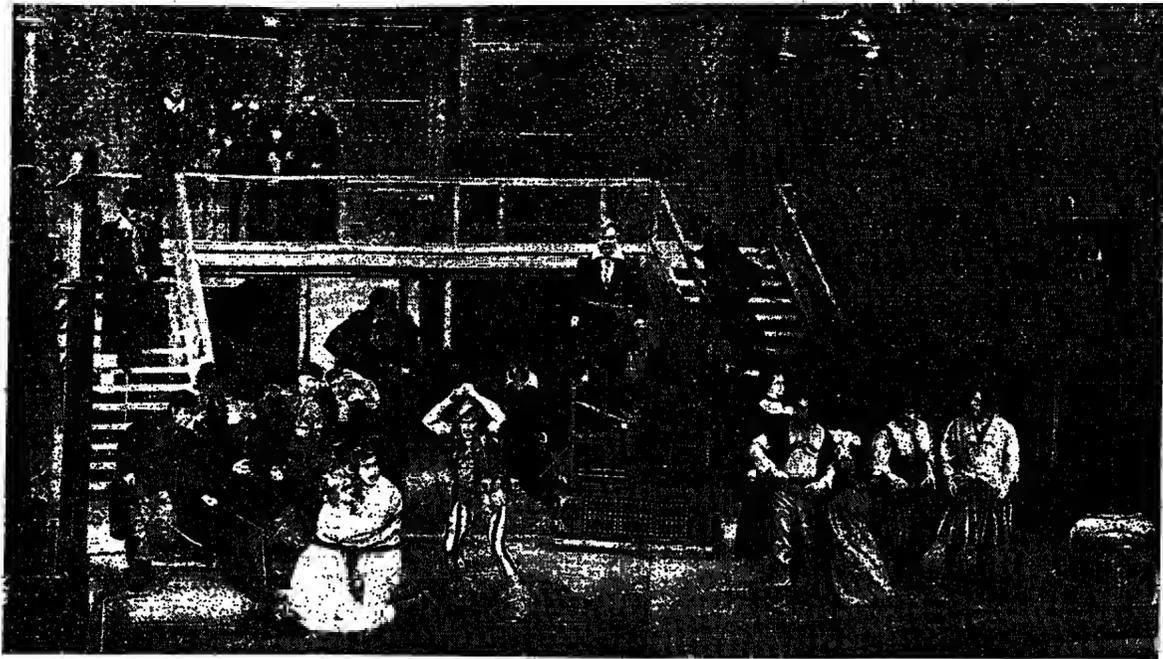
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Performance of the opera "Falstaff" at the German State Opera in Berlin.

ART AND CULTURE BY AND FOR MILLIONS

The upswing of cultural life in the GDR is visible in daily life as well as in artistic and literary progress. This field is greatly supported and promoted by the State which has more than quadrupled the available media since 1950. The opportunities for cultural experience are many and varied; and the people's interest is great, as is their desire to develop cultural values, to embellish their everyday lives and make life richer. . . . The 116 stages of the GDR whose repertoire includes the works of humanist heritages of all lands and ages as well as the creations of progressive contemporary dramatists, were visited last year by over 12 millions. The 1973/74 and 1974/75 seasons include over 100 first performances, with the participation not only of theatres in the GDR capital, Berlin, but also local towns, and many small and medium-sized theatres are presenting new works.

In 1973 2,332,000 attended concerts given by the GDR's 81 orchestras. Well-known ensembles like the Berlin State Band, the Dresden State Band celebrating its 425th anniversary in 1973, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and the Dresden Philharmonic are appreciated at home and abroad. The Dresden Philharmonic is at present guesting in various British cities. The great choir tradition is carefully tended and continued in the GDR. 300,000 singers are united in 7,000 choir associations, with classic vocal works side by side with folk songs on the programme. Among the most well-known ensembles are the Dresden Kreuzchor and the Leipzig Thomanechor, two boys' choirs which are mentioned for the first time in 13th century documents. Young people are especially enthusiastic founders of singing clubs. At present there are about 1,500 such clubs in the GDR. The 595 museums belong to

those cultural institutions which have a constant stream of visitors. 25.2 millions, including many foreign tourists, took the opportunity in 1973 to enjoy the treasures of world culture. The most popular museums were those known far beyond the GDR's frontiers like the Dresden State Art Collection with 2.2 million visitors, the Berlin State Museums with 1.8 million, the palaces and gardens of Potsdam-Sanssouci with 1.7 million and the Goethe national museum at Weimar with over 800,000. This last figure will certainly be greatly increased in 1974, the 225th anniversary of J. W. von Goethe's birth, one of the greatest German classicists. The twelve millionth visitor to the Goethe museum since 1954, the year of its reopening, is soon expected—proof of the great interest the people have in cultural and art-history witnesses of the past. But the ever-growing number of visitors alone does not bear witness to the increasing cultural interests and needs of

the workers, nor do the exhibitions in cultural facilities. 1.4 million workers are artistically active in their leisure hours and contribute to enrich the cultural life of the nation. There are 25,000 popular art groups and circles of all art forms in clubs and cultural unions accessible to all. Focal points in this popular artistic creativity and of the cooperation between lay and professional artists are the workers' festivals held every two years since 1959 and prepared for by firms and local festivals on an ever-widening basis. More than 6 million people were involved, for example, in the 2,111 company festivals in preparation for this year's workers' festivals. The socialist culture is not a sphere cut off from work or turned in upon itself, but permeates material production as well as all other walks of life; in firms and combines, workers in socialist competition and the movement to work, learn and live socialist—set themselves aims for common cul-

tural experience in the working brigades, inviting artists and discussing new books or plays. Books continue to play a large part in our cultural life. The GDR is among the best-read countries in the world. 5,000 titles are published every year with copies of more than 100 millions sold. Each family buys an average of 4 to 5 new books every year. Every fourth citizen is a member of one of the 36,000 state, school or trade union libraries which are free of charge. Art and culture are an inseparable ingredient of daily life in the GDR. The preservation of cultural traditions of our people and of world cultures as well as the development of the revolutionary heritage of the working classes are worthy of special attention. The honouring of important artists, the magnitude of events, editions, theatrical presentations and international guests all go to prove that in the GDR the cultural wealth of the past and present have become the property of the whole people.

The Berlin Festival

The Berlin Festival of Theatre and Music which takes place every year in autumn takes on special significance this year. The programme for the days from 28 September to 20 October comprises 300 events presented by soloists and ensembles from 15 countries. The capital's theatres offer 13 premieres. Two GDR theatres are presenting noteworthy productions, including "Treffen mit Neruda 1974" of the Chilean Teatro Lautaro company which has found a new outlet in the Rostock People's Theatre.

Great Britain is represented by the Deller Consort, an ensemble which interprets the beauty and vitality of old English madrigals of the 16th to the 17th centuries by their lively, authentic and tonally pure artistic abilities.

Goethe Monument Reconstructed

A reconstructed Goethe monument was solemnly unveiled in Jena (GDR) on the 225th anniversary of Goethe's birth. This is a reconstruction of the oldest and only monument to the poet which was erected in his own lifetime (in 1821) on the instructions of the Russian Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna. It was later removed in ignorance and destroyed. The work, extremely difficult from the geometrical point of view because of a lack of documentation, was undertaken by Professor Hubert Schiefelbein (Weimar), and casting took place after further preparations by a specialist unit in the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB.

Grünes Gewölbe Takes New Shape

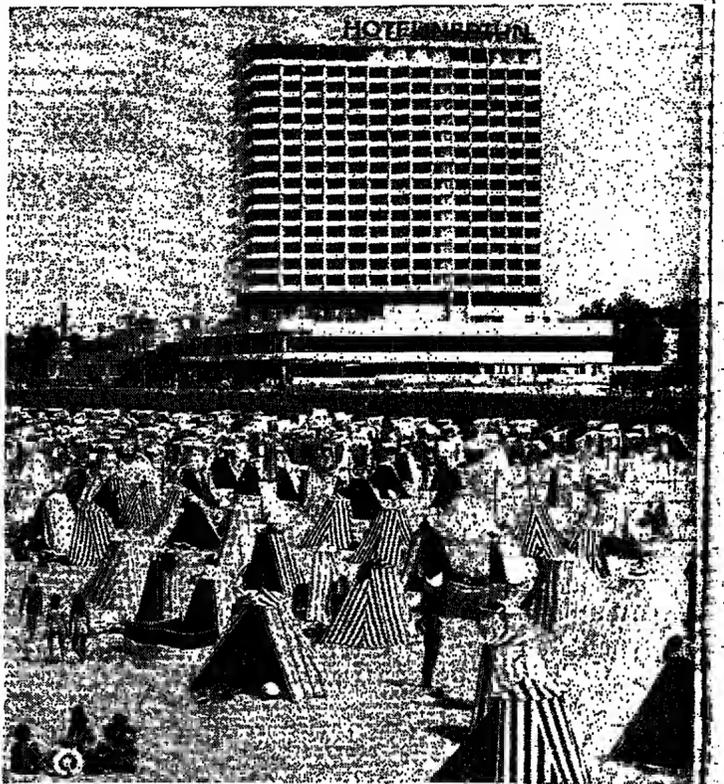
The 'Grünes Gewölbe' art museum in Dresden can once more be visited in the Albertinum in the City on the Elbe, after one and a half years' restoration work is now complete. The Dresden jewel-room—one of the largest in Europe—received a new festive shape for its 250th anniversary and the 25th of the GDR. Exhibition areas, for example, were extended by one half. More

than 3,200 works of art in gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, amber, wood, enamel, glass and bronze may now be viewed. All this has been possible thanks to those Soviet soldiers who preserved the Dresden treasures from destruction in 1945; thanks also to the Soviet restorers and museologists who have protected and cared for them up to their return in 1958.

A Floating Island

An unusual natural phenomenon may be admired in the vicinity of Eisenach (GDR). A floating island in the Hainsee rises from the lake bed at high tide and

moves. On it grow birches, pines, creepers, beeches, rusbes and the fleshy plant sundew. The lake and the island, an extreme rarity according to botanists, are protected areas.



Holiday hotel "Neptun" at the Baltic coast.

THE "SECRET" OF GDR SPORT

By WOLFGANG GITTER

Great Britain is regarded as a "sporting country", and so the GDR has been for some years now. But there are differences. We have for example one social mass organization for sport, the German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB), with around 2.4 million members at present. That is 14 per cent of our population. Under the DTSB's direction, practice, training and competition operations are organized, i.e. the competition system in individual sports and also mass sports. But this is not the task of the sport organization alone. It relies for support on many other social forces. On the Ministry for National Education, for example, to which all schools are subject, on the Free German Trade Union Federation, the Free German Youth Organization, the community popular representations and many more. When the People's Chamber of the GDR passed a new law

in 1974 for the promotion of youth, Section 34 expressly emphasized: "The socialist state guarantees physical culture and sport in all spheres of young people's lives and promotes the activities of the German Athletics and Sport Federation as the organizer and initiator of sport." This law obliges the state bodies to support the children's and youth Spartakiads. The Spartakiad movement is perhaps the most valuable achievement of the socialist sport movement in the past years. There are three million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 in the GDR, but there were four million starters in Spartakiad competitions in 1973. This means that some participated in more than one sport. But this shows too that almost all scholars take part in Olympic-type events in these Spartakiads. It starts in schools, villages and towns, then there are local Spartakiads, and finally GDR finals

every two years with 12,000 participants. One must qualify at the various stages with defined standards. This promotes a sense of achievement, and not only in sport. The motto of this Spartakiad is "For great achievements at school, work and in sport". And we sports journalists add to the results of the winners, how they stand at school, what professional skills they have and what discipline and morale they display. Olympic winners like Roland Matthes, Kario Jaoz or Reoate Stecher are products of this movement, and form versatile personalities for youth to emulate. Young people in their millions are enthusiastic about sport, and so sport has become an ingredient of their life-style. When they get older, they will have every opportunity to retain this essential factor. "We feel that there is a right to sport for every individual and that it is the responsibility of the community to supply the adult with means for acquiring good sporting abilities

and for retaining them", demanded Pierre de Coubertin in 1927 at the Lausanne Pedagogical Congress. The GDR has made this right daily practice. The FDGB and the DTSB have agreed a common sport programme, in which more than five million workers participated in 1973. Enterprises are by law compelled to supply and finance sport facilities. This is radically different from the idea of "sponsorship". "Play sports—stay fit" and "my holiday isn't a holiday from sport" are slogans according to which a varied and appealing sport programme is organized. The sporting press lends its aid in propagating and organizing health-giving joyful sport. In the 1972 Olympic year alone, 42 national competitions were organized by sports journalists, and three million people took part. In order to concentrate this organizing force, the Annual Congress of Sports Journalists decided in 1973 to support the Anniversary Mile (1,974 metres corre-

sponding to the anniversary of our Republic) created by the GDR's German Federation of Athletics. All those who have run 25 miles by the anniversary date, the 7th October 1974, participate in a tombola. Millions have already taken up the call, put on their trackuits and begun running. "The road to the sports field saves so many a trip to the doctor", declared Erich Hoocker, the First Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) at the VIII convention—a simple but pregnant formula. But there is more to a sporting country than just winning medals at Olympic Games, world and European championships. Certainly the young swimmers in Vienna, the light athletics contestants in Rome and the rowers in Lucerne all make the headlines. But the foundation of their success is an extensive mass sport movement in which the great ideals of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and Pierre de Coubertin are realized.

HOLIDAY TIME

By MARLENE BUNKE

In August this year Günter Knoblauch welcomed the 50,000th holidaymaker. Günter Knoblauch is the deputy director of the Neptune Interhotel in Warnemünde, and his guest was a chemical worker from Schwedt. The Neptune is one of three hotels in which the trade union holiday service provides holidays for workers and employees at low prices. An adult pays 310 marks for 13 days including accommodation and food, 30 marks for a child up to the age of 10 and 80 marks for children up to 18. The hotel's own kindergarten takes care of the holiday-makers' children free of charge.

Poland and Czechoslovakia is particularly strong. This year the GDR's travel agency booked 1.1 million such trips—the biggest number so far. As the citizens of the GDR themselves like to be tourists, so they try to be good hosts. 17.3 million foreigners visited our country last year, of which 4.8 millions were from socialist states, including 3.4 million from West Berlin. The number of visitors grows rapidly from year to year. Despite an average population density of 157 per square kilometre, the GDR possesses charming areas, including the Thuringian mountain forests, the Erzgebirge mountains or those of the Harz. Focal points too are the Baltic coast, the sandstone rocks of the Sächsische Schweiz and the lake areas of the Mark.

These low-price holidays are arranged by the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) in other GDR areas too, but they are not sufficient yet. It was therefore decided to increase the number of available holidays for trade unions to two million by 1975. Last year there were 1.4 millions, in 1970 just on 1.2 millions. Increase has been possible by the construction of new holiday homes, the further use of interhotels and an improved all-year-round utilization of the existing capacities. Apart from the FDGB, the works themselves have their own holiday homes, which in 1973 welcomed around 650,000 workers and employees to pleasant vacations. There are also 240 youth hostels with more than 18,000 places for young people. The demand for holidays abroad in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania,

and VHF tower. Since its opening in 1969 the 365 metre-high second largest construction in Europe has been visited by over six million people. From Berlin, Potsdam is a short and comfortable ride away. The Park Sanssouci, the magnificent facades of the many palaces, the rich architecture of the apartments and the woodcraft craftsmanship of the furnishings continue to attract great admiration. The Cecilienhof palace is also an important historical site, for this is the place where the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition signed the Potsdam agreement in 1945. After the destruction of the second world war, Dresden is again the "Florence of the North"—is a new quality. Countless visitors have seen the Dresden Zwinger, one of the most notable of structures from the late Baroque period, as well as the Semper gallery with its collection of old Italian and Dutch masters. The gallery of modern masters in the Albertinum is also worth a visit as is the Grünes Gewölbe with its rich jewellery and gold works from the Baroque age. Weimar, the city of German classicism. Here are linked the names of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Liszt and others. When you have walked through the Goethe house on the Frauenplan and through Schiller's work-room, visited the Cranach altar in the Herderkirche and the Liszt museum, and gone to Buchenwald, the memorial for 56,000 murdered anti-fascists of all nations you will understand why tourists from all over the world come to Weimar. The list of sights is long indeed. Those who visit them can understand why the GDR is constantly growing in popularity among foreign visitors.

Sport: Facts and Figures

International Successes
In the Olympic Games the GDR won the following medals:

	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	Total
Gold	1	5	5	10	24	45
Silver	4	10	13	11	26	64
Bronze	3	7	5	9	30	54

GDR athletes gained a total of 527 titles between 1956 and 8.9.1974 in world and European championships.

Central Sport Organization
The German Athletics and Sport Federation (DTSB) which celebrated its 25th anniversary on 1 October 1973, is the head organization for 35 sport associations, of which the largest are the football association, angling association and athletics association. 14.2 per cent of GDR citizens are members of the DTSB. Sport is no Privilege
Apart from a few exceptions

like cricket, pelota or squash, which are practically unknown, you can do any type of sport in the DTSB. Membership fees in a DTSB sport club are extremely low, 0.20 marks per month for children and scholars, 0.80 marks for students and apprentices and 1.30 marks for adults. All sport facilities are open free to every person, with the exception of swimming baths with admission fees of up to 1 mark.

The first medal. Perhaps this Spartakiade winner will follow in the famous footsteps of Kornelia Ender.



This Special Feature has been written and sponsored by Interwerbung and Panorama DDR.



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YEAR AFTER THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

The year has now elapsed since the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli war. It is an event whose dimensions have grown rather than diminished with the passage of time. It already seems likely that 1973 will be remembered by posterity as one of the great dates of the twentieth century, the century in which the domination of the world by the people of European origin reached its zenith and went into steep decline.

The two World Wars destroyed the old European powers and divided world leadership into two bands of two offshoots of the European culture in America and Russia. But they also destroyed the ideology of European dominance, and introduced a new ideology, according to which all peoples are equal. The postwar order was fragile because of the crying contradiction between this ideology and the fact that the world was characterized by superpower dominance and economically by the overwhelming advantage of manufacturing nations over those which produced mainly raw materials. In 1973 the states producing one particular raw material—oil—discovered that they held the manufacturing world in their power. They made their discovery because a majority of them belonged to a single cultural group, the Arabs, who held manufacturing world responsible for the occupation of their territory, and stumbled on their unwilling power.

What the character of the new world will be is still far from clear. The best it could be one in which the world's resources are equitably shared out among the world's peoples. (But if so we must expect to make sacrifices.) At worst, it could be one in which even the ideology of equality is abandoned, and might is admitted to be right. The "fourth world" will be worse off than ever before. Even so, might will be unevenly distributed, some of the non-European peoples will have a greater share of it, and they may well make fewer concessions to the European cultural ideal. In this sense the Arabs are following a path already blazed by different peoples, by the peoples of the Far

quickly took advantage of the war to move away from the Soviet orbit towards a position where it could play the superpowers against each other.

The Israelis sought to convince the West that, since the Arab states were acting as Soviet cat's-paws, the West must support Israel. But political leaders in the West drew the opposite conclusion. They concluded that Western support for Israel had driven the Arabs into the Soviet camp, and that the best way to resist Soviet influence was to offer the Arabs Western sympathy and support. This was made easier by the fact that the principal Arab states no longer proclaimed the destruction of Israel as a direct objective of their policy (though nor could they bring themselves explicitly to accept the idea of the Jewish state as a permanent feature of the Middle Eastern landscape).

Small concessions

The main West European states had come to this conclusion slowly, during the sixties and early seventies. The United States came to it suddenly, under the impact of the war and of the oil embargo. But there remains an important difference between the European and American positions. The European Community has wooed the Arabs by publicizing its agreement with them on the essential ingredients of a Middle East peace agreement—notably "the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967", and "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians". The United States has so far refused to prejudge the issue in this way, but instead has offered the Arabs its good offices in extracting from Israel a series of small, piecemeal concessions.

These concessions are presented to both sides as steps towards a comprehensive and lasting settlement. But it is clear that the two sides retain radically different visions of the lasting settlement which will consist of. It is a question whether either side really believes its aims can be achieved without another war, and whether the object of all the diplomatic manoeuvring of the last year has not been to influence the timing and circumstances of the next war rather than actually to avert it.

In any case, since all the last three wars opened with surprise attacks (by Israel in 1956 and 1967, by the Arabs in 1973), both sides have good reasons to be ready for war at any time. Both sides have been very heavily rearmed, because neither superpower wishes its client to risk a major defeat. Syria is estimated by American experts to be now well ahead of the military capability it enjoyed a year ago, while Egypt (whose Soviet supplies were interrupted for a large part of this year, but are rumoured to have been lately renewed) is thought to be "about where it was before the fighting started". Nonetheless, the same American experts consider that Israel is now in a stronger military position in relation to Egypt and Syria than it was a year ago. Israel has a stepped-up programme of military modernization, and more and better equipment. America's diplomatic flirtation with the Arabs has not stopped her supplying Israel with large quantities of such advanced weaponry as television-guided "smart bombs", and advanced wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

Israel is thus in a strong position militarily, but this is achieved at great cost. 41.3 per cent of this year's budget is being spent on defence, and the constant alert deprives the economy of much-needed manpower. Inflation is running at close to 40 per cent, and the payments deficit this year is expected to reach \$3,500 million. In the present state of the world economy such a deficit will not be easy to finance, especially for a state which is debarred from access to Arab capital.

Israel is dependent as never before on American support, and the risk is not on Israel's side. The Arabs grow richer, and stronger, and better educated with almost every day that passes. But at the present moment they are still relatively weak, and rendered vulnerable by overconfidence (as Israel was a year ago). Obviously Israel is desperate to exploit her short-term advantage in order to insure against the long-term deterioration of her position. The temptation to try and do so by having the next war straight away must be very strong for Israel's military leaders, who are understandably resentful that their military victory last October was turned into a political defeat, and resentful also of the widespread criticism of the armed forces among the Israeli public.

Pretexts would not be lacking. Although there are good reasons for thinking that the Arabs (including the Syrians) are not in a hurry to renew the war, their diplomatic stance requires them to behave as if they were ready to renew it at any moment. Only so can they keep up the pressure on Dr Kissinger to maintain the momentum of his peacemaking initiative. They have to convince him and the world that they will break out again unless the effort to secure Israeli withdrawal by peaceful means is clearly making some progress. To do this the Syrians are quite prepared to commit small breaches of the letter of the spirit of the disengagement agreement, or to threaten non-renewal of the mandate of the United Nations observer force. In so doing they take the risk of provoking Israeli retaliation.

If Israel responded to this provocation it is quite possible that she could inflict on Syria a more decisive defeat than last October while holding off any Egyptian attack in Sinai. But the scale of violence would be much greater than before as a consequence of the vast amount of firepower now possessed by the two sides. The Arabs might carry out their threat to use missiles against Israel's civilian population. And the political advantage gained by Israel would be at best uncertain and short-lived. Sooner or later Israel would be faced with an Arab world still growing in strength and even more implacably hostile, while the United States would find it more and more difficult to continue supporting her.

Acceptance

If Israel is to exploit her short-term strength successfully, it must not be by war but by seeking Arab acceptance. She has a chance of obtaining that acceptance, but only if she returns most of the way towards her pre-June 1967 borders. Obviously a special status would be needed for Jerusalem. That would still leave a Jewish state much larger than the one envisaged by the United Nations in 1947. It would still leave the Palestinian Arabs (whether federated with Jordan or in a state of their own) with only one fifth of pre-1948 Palestine. Neither they nor the surrounding Arab states would accept such a solution lightly. But there is a chance that they will accept it, with such additional safeguards as demilitarized zones and buffer forces (safeguards that are never absolute, but can give time for acceptance to take root), if Israel is prepared to negotiate with them on that basis. At least they now accept that negotiation comes before withdrawal and not the other way round.

There are Israelis who see this, who argue against the settlement or annexation of territory beyond the pre-1967 borders, and who speak up for the human and civil rights of the Arab population. They are not without influence in the Israel Labour Party, and even in the government, but so far their influence has been checked by the hawkishness of the general staff and the determination of right-wing civilian politicians to people the "whole land of Israel" with Jewish settlements. They need and deserve the support of all true friends of Israel in the West.

Prison sentences and penal reform

From Mr Edward W. Twiss
Sir, Whiler is generally agreed that a prison sentence should be a useful work, but that in a cell, it is still true that the prospect of prison is a deterrent, and Lord Justice Scarman's advocacy of shorter prison sentences, at a time when the crime rate continues to rise, will alarm many law-abiding citizens.

As a lay magistrate for many years, in an industrial area, the suggested removal of the power of imprisonment from magistrates courts fills me with dismay. The first result of such a change would be a sharp rise in the number of cases committed for trial to the Crown Court, involving a decision on the issue of bail.

Surely the magistrates would still use the power to remand in custody the defendant who is an obvious danger to the community. The problem of sentencing, especially that of the custodial sentence, is essentially the seeking of the only relevant qualification in the community and those of the offender, against the background of public opinion, and the possession of great learning in the law is no the only relevant qualification in these making the decision.

The lay magistrate being an individual doing an ordinary job of work in the community, I would suggest, closer than most of the judges to the grass roots of public opinion, which is what the Parliament and the public must be satisfied by the sentence of the court.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. TWISS,
Member of the Peace, Warrington County Borough,
5 Beech Close,
Ollerton,
Leamington,
Cheshire.

From Mr Christopher Staughton, QC
Sir, Lord Justice Scarman in his address to the Howard League, and you in your leading article (September 30), say that a sentencing policy which appears to pay too little heed to public opinion will not be acceptable to society and must ultimately fail. This is sound doctrine, but dangerous unless its limits are properly understood. Is the voice of the people to be the voice of God, in criminology, as elsewhere? Is the judge to be ruled by public opinion? That was the mistake that Pontius Pilate made.

Of course a judge must have regard to public opinion in sentencing. If a man is convicted of some crime, he will be a dinner at the public expense every day for the rest of his lives. (Not, as you might suppose, to express facetious approval of the crime; but because it would be cheaper than a prison sentence, and more likely to prevent future crime.) Public opinion, in the shape of a jury, already has the task of determining guilt or innocence; Barabbas was a notorious robber, but he was acquitted. When it comes to sentencing, what the public will think is surely the major factor, and not a major one at that.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER STAUGHTON,
3 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4,
October 2.

From the Chairman of the British Copyright Council
Sir, Dame Veronica Wadgwood kindly gave us an advance copy of the letter which appears in *The Times* today (October 4) under the heading "A recent meeting of the British Copyright Council". It was unanimously resolved that I should ask you if you would be good enough to let us record our full support for the contents of that letter.

At the same time the council wishes to express its extreme disquiet at the possibility that composers and other creative artists may not be treated in the same way as writers when public lending is involved. In our view it would be grossly unfair if this were to happen.

Many public libraries provide a subscription service of lending gramophone records or pre-recorded tapes. It is common knowledge that borrowers frequently make tape recordings themselves from the material borrowed and can thus acquire an extensive library of recorded music without paying the composer a penny. Moreover, with the tremendous advance in technical fields it may not be many years before pre-recorded video cassettes will become available for copying and use on a national scale.

In this way the work of writers, composers, designers, musicians, actors and other creative artists may be used by the public generally without anything being paid to them for their work. The fees for the initial performance. Legislation should provide a means of treating fairly the people who help to entertain and educate the public.

I should be most grateful if, in spite of the calls on your space, you are able to publish this letter in *The Times* for the purpose of being asked of candidates for Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. LEON, Chairman,
The British Copyright Council,
Copyright House,
29-33 Berners Street, W1,
October 4.

From Mr Douglas Jay
Sir, Mr Nevil Johnson says in your columns (October 4) that "the opinion, which is shared by the British Parliament and ratified in the normal way". But in fact, not merely was the Treaty of Accession not separately approved, but was not even specifically debated, by the House of Commons. It was only accepted by implication together with a mass of other Treaties, agreements and "legislation" in portmanteau clauses of the European Communities Bill, which were not allowed to be amended, and were approved by a large majority. It is for this reason, in addition to the disregard of the electorate, that so many people are not willing to accept the Treaty as having moral or constitutional validity.

But the case for a referendum goes much deeper than that. In nearly every modern democracy the Constitution itself can only be altered by the electorate, and not Parliament alone. In the United States votes by the separate States as well as Congress are necessary; and in Norway, Denmark and Ireland referenda were required before these countries could join the EEC. The British Parliament has accepted the same principle recently in the case of Northern Ireland, Rhodesia, Gibraltar and other territories.

In our own two previous constitutional crises in 1831/32 and 1910/11, the principle was accepted by all, including the Sovereign, that because constitutional change was involved (far less economic or military emergency), the electorate must have the last word. G. M. Trevelyan in describing the General Election

Mortgages and the rich

From Mr B. W. Sutherland
Sir, Mr Anthony Crosland is reported as having said at the Socialist Party's press conference on October 2, "We shall end the injustice whereby the surtax payer enjoys special privileges on his mortgage".

I suppose that one has by now come to recognize that lies explicit and implicit fall more readily than truths from the mouths of Socialist Ministers particularly on the subjects of inflation, taxation and economic matters generally. This one however really must be exposed.

The savage increase in the higher rates of income tax (it is no longer called surtax) imposed by Mr Healey's Budget this year means that the Government now take 98 per cent of tax from each £1 of the top part of higher incomes. This means, for example, that a man buying a packet of cigarettes costing 35 pence, £17.50 of income before tax is required; to buy a car licence for a year, £125.00 of income before tax is required. I find it difficult to not motivated by envy can regard such levels of taxation as just, no matter how much the income so taxed may be.

From the earlier days of income tax in this country, until the Socialist Budget of 1969, the principle was recognized that income tax should be charged on a person's net income after deducting interest paid by him which forms part of the income of the recipient who himself pays tax on it. In 1969 that principle was overturned by Mr Jenkins except in the case of interest on mortgages and on a few other types of borrowing. In 1972 the Conservatives restored the old principle.

Mr Healey's Budget this year has again overturned it with the further limitation that interest on borrowing in excess of £25,000 for the purchase of the taxpayer's only or main residence (and no other) would not be deductible for tax purposes. The excess is now payable out of net income. The "special privilege enjoyed by the surtax payer" is in fact that if anyone commits the offence against socialist justice of borrowing more than £25,000 to buy his house he may, depending on the

Public lending right

From the Minister for the Arts
Sir, In reply to the letter (October 4) signed by Dame Veronica Wadgwood and other distinguished members of the Society of Authors, may I make it clear in your columns that I have already named the day by which legislation will be introduced by a Labour Government to give effect to a public lending right for authors.

The day is not later than December 31, 1974.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS,
38 Belgrave Square, SW1,
October 4.

From Mr Michael Meacher
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Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
45 Cholmeley Park, N6,
October 3.

From Mr Michael Meacher
Sir, I am a busy social worker who, at the first alarm of shortages, decided not to be dishonest enough to "stock up", as so many people had done in the toilet paper shortage. As a result I have had two pounds of sugar per week. The bill may be higher than from the supermarket, but there is saving on petrol, shoe leather and parking frustration. To lonely people it is a friendly place and a comfort to the elderly.

It is difficult for the small shopkeeper to keep going—support them for they provide a necessary service.

Yours faithfully,
PEGGY SEAWARD,
3 Summerlands,
Yeovil, Somerset.

South Sea Bubble

From Mr Humphry J. F. Crum
Sir, For more than two hundred and fifty years the South Sea Bubble has been regarded as the greatest financial catastrophe in our history and as something that could never happen again on the same scale.

A man who, in July 1720, invested £1,000 in the capital of the South Sea Company, would have got back only some £300, and this, allowing for inflation, would buy less than £300 of the money which he had invested would have bought.

The effects of the present financial catastrophe are far more widely spread within our society than were those of the South Sea Bubble, and our Walpole is not yet, I fear, in place.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. F. CRUM EWING,
Fairhill Courthouse,
Hildenborough,
Kent,
September 29.

Oil weaponry

From Mr Lionel Bloch
Sir, The day after Mr Healey stated in Washington that the increase in oil prices had caused an "economic earthquake" and that the 1930 tragedy may be repeated, you state in your leader (October 2) that the industrial world appeared to have accepted this increase as an economic fact of life.

Can one seriously suggest that the catastrophic proportions of the world economic crisis only dawned

on the advanced industrial countries when the OPEC increased again oil prices last month?

As a politician, Mr Healey was not invited to join the club, as that time his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration.

Yours faithfully,
READING,
House of Lords,
October 3.

prostrated by illness at this critical juncture. And I assume, ironically as it may now seem, that Clause, at that time his inclusion was thought more likely to weaken than strengthen confidence in the new administration.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The sovereignty of Parliament

From Lord O'Hagan
Sir, Is it not a bit odd that leading Conservatives should be against a referendum on the EEC because Parliament might be weakened, at the same time as they propose to expand the National Economic Development Council into a permanent para-parliamentary senate on the economy?

If the new televised "Neddy" ever gets going, it may finally extinguish Parliament as the forum of the nation.

There is a much better case for stronger, wider-ranging, all party Select Committees, chosen from both Houses of Parliament; such committees already meet in public and have established a reputation for dispassionate consideration of major problems.

Those interested in maintaining a society based on consent must surely prefer to adapt Parliament to a useful body to continue as a useful body, rather than to create presidential-style institutions which might well be unaccountable either to the electorate, or to their representatives at Westminster.

Yours faithfully,
O'HAGAN,
House of Lords,
October 4.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Douglas Jay
Sir, Mr Nevil Johnson says in your columns (October 4) that "the opinion, which is shared by the British Parliament and ratified in the normal way". But in fact, not merely was the Treaty of Accession not separately approved, but was not even specifically debated, by the House of Commons. It was only accepted by implication together with a mass of other Treaties, agreements and "legislation" in portmanteau clauses of the European Communities Bill, which were not allowed to be amended, and were approved by a large majority. It is for this reason, in addition to the disregard of the electorate, that so many people are not willing to accept the Treaty as having moral or constitutional validity.

But the case for a referendum goes much deeper than that. In nearly every modern democracy the Constitution itself can only be altered by the electorate, and not Parliament alone. In the United States votes by the separate States as well as Congress are necessary; and in Norway, Denmark and Ireland referenda were required before these countries could join the EEC. The British Parliament has accepted the same principle recently in the case of Northern Ireland, Rhodesia, Gibraltar and other territories.

In our own two previous constitutional crises in 1831/32 and 1910/11, the principle was accepted by all, including the Sovereign, that because constitutional change was involved (far less economic or military emergency), the electorate must have the last word. G. M. Trevelyan in describing the General Election

of 1831 says: "This bold appeal established the fundamental principle of the new constitution, namely that in the last resort the opinion of the nation was to count more than the opinion of the legislators". Since in those years the division on the main issue was between parties, this could be honestly achieved by the election (two in 1910).

Now that the division is within parties, the same crucial principle can only be honoured by a referendum. Even in 1910, Mr Asquith had referendum legislation drafted, and Sir Winston Churchill in 1945 proposed a referendum simply in order to prolong the 1935 Parliament for two years.

Those who insist on a referendum now are, therefore, following the spirit of the principles and precedents established in the two previous constitutional crises of modern British history. Until such a vote is taken, a major section of public opinion is simply not going to accept the Treaty of Accession or the EEC Act as valid or binding. For a major constitutional change, you need the "full-hearted consent of Parliament and people".

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS JAY,
As from 117 Lavender Hill, SW11,
October 4.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Geoffrey Marshall
Sir, I am surprised at Mr Clive Jenkins's equally sceptical and cautious tradition of support for the referendum in our political life. Alongside Professor Dacey we might set the view of Professor Harold Laski, who certainly believed the referendum to be an alien device whose working elsewhere did not commend it as a "helpful addition to the armoury of democracy".

"The whole theory of a referendum," he wrote "misconceives what an electorate is for. It forms a view upon a general web of political tendency; it returns men to vote for or against the larger pattern of the web. To select out a single strand and ask the voters to separate it from the general web is to call them to a function for which, as a mass, they are unsuited" (*Parliamentary Government in England* 1936, page 133).

Sir Henry Maine in his *Popular Government* was equally sceptical about mass instant voting. With it, he thought, there would have been in this country "no reformation of religion, no change of dynasty, no toleration of Dissent, not even an accurate Calendar. The threshing machine, the power loom, the spinning jenny, and possibly the steam engine would have been prohibited".

This point of view has been, until recently, frequently expressed by progressive politicians and social theorists. Should we not, therefore, view Mr Jenkins's present enthusiasm "with some reserve"?

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY MARSHALL,
The Queen's College,
Oxford,
October 2.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Michael Meacher
Sir, One point which has not been brought to light about Mrs Thatcher's proposal of 94 per cent mortgages is how much it would benefit the rich rather than the ordinary worker. An average-paid worker earning £2,000 a year who was buying a £5,000 house over 25 years would gain £5 a month. But a director on, say, £9,000 a year who was buying a £50,000 house would gain £45 a month, or if he was buying a house for £75,000, he would gain £75 a month. The respective gains are nine and 15 times greater than the average worker.

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So if this is really meant to benefit the hard-hit house-buyer, why not confine the concession to mortgages below £25,000, thus allowing more to be granted them?

The redistribution from poor to wealthy would of course be still greater if Mrs Thatcher, who has said the concession would be paid for by reducing public expenditure, were to achieve this reduction by ending the rent freeze on council rents and return to rent increases under the Housing Finance Act.

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Safety of nuclear reactors

From Mr R. P. Davidson
Sir, On September 25, your columns carried a letter from Arthur Palmer, MP, in which he indicated that the American Atomic Energy Commission had ordered the shut down for safety investigations of 21 light water reactors. As most of these plants were Boiling Water Reactors of my parent company's manufacture, I thought your readers would be interested in the facts.

On September 19, the AEC instructed operators of boiling water reactors to examine the by-pass piping as a precautionary measure following the discovery of small cracks in the by-pass lines of two BWR plants in Illinois and one in Connecticut.

The AEC instruction did not mandate immediate shutdown. It requested operators to conduct the inspections, and to report findings back to the commission within a two month period. The AEC advisory also stated, "Should one or more of your BWR facilities not contain these by-pass piping systems, no action is necessary on your part".

Subsequently, the AEC has advised us that operators of six of the 21 Boiling Water Reactors had verbally informed the AEC that the inspection most likely does not apply to them since the referenced piping is not in their design.

Operators of these six plants have been requested to provide the AEC with a written response within ten days, confirming determination that the AEC bulletin was not applicable to their facility.

Of the remaining 15 BWRs, six have been inspected and reported no defects.

In the three plants where evidence of by-pass pipe cracking was found, the status is as follows:

1. Quad Cities 2—the crack detected by ultrasonic inspection has been repaired, and the unit is back in service.
2. Millstone 1—currently out of service for routine refuelling and maintenance. Repair of its by-pass piping is scheduled to begin on October 7.
3. Dresden 2—the larger of the two by-pass pipe cracks discovered has been repaired, and the repair of the second crack will start within the next few days.

Inspection of the remaining six BWRs will be scheduled as appropriate by their operators. For the most part, such inspections are being conducted within the normal operating cycles of the involved units, and can be accomplished in about a day.

Of the two cracks on the Dresden 2 reactor's by-pass piping, experienced some water leakage within the containment, but it was well within the reactor's technical specification leak rate of five gallons per minute.

The AEC order caused more widespread concern in Britain than it did in the United States, and far from reflecting on the safety of LWRs, as Mr Palmer intimates, I submit that the facts demonstrate the stringent safety controls built into the United States programme.

Yours sincerely,
R. P. DAVIDSON,
Chairman and Managing Director,
International General Electric
Company of New York Ltd,
296 High Holborn, WCI.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Geoffrey Marshall
Sir, I am surprised at Mr Clive Jenkins's equally sceptical and cautious tradition of support for the referendum in our political life. Alongside Professor Dacey we might set the view of Professor Harold Laski, who certainly believed the referendum to be an alien device whose working elsewhere did not commend it as a "helpful addition to the armoury of democracy".

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Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Hoping to improve the quality of working life

The appearance of advertisements for "work research officers" in the press reveals that the Department of Employment is pushing ahead vigorously with its programme of examining job design and organization of work to improve the quality of life during working hours—however unpromising and apparently tedious that job may be.

The research officers will staff a newly formed research unit which will also provide consultancy services on these topics to increase the job satisfaction of employees. What is the background to this development, and which way do the researchers see themselves going?

After publication of a study by Dr N. A. E. Wilson last year entitled "On the quality of working life", originally commissioned by the Department of Employment, the department set up a steering group to initiate a series of relevant projects.

Chaired by the then Minister of State, the group comprised representatives of the TUC, CBI and the Government. It was reconvened by the present administration.

It is now accepted as almost a truism that organizing production should be based on the needs of the people as well as machines. Yet in practice the need to provide an industrial and social set-up, which will favourably affect the

behaviour and attitudes of people at work, is often overlooked under the pressure of more direct technical and production problems.

Dr Wilson's main conclusions were that job satisfaction and efficiency were related in such a way that neither could be achieved without the other for any length of time; consequently any measures taken by a company to promote efficiency without satisfaction were likely to prove uneconomic in the long run.

After reporting in moderate detail on seven examples of improved work systems—and incidentally most of the work in this area continues to be largely abroad—Wilson recommended as the basic approach:

1 To induce the worker to be less passively subordinate and more self-directed to defined sub-objectives within the firm's repertoire of requirements, and

2 To make all desirable work behaviour obviously rewarding through an appropriate combination of inherent and extrinsic rewards.

A major recommendation was a coordinated programme of development in real industry and commercial settings started by the Department of Employment to provide monitored and evaluated experience, including experiments where improvements could be tried out under controlled conditions. It is the addition of this research element that is now in train.

The features thought likely to induce stress, and therefore to justify changes in job structure which can be systematically investigated, are principally: uniform paces, especially when the pace is rapid; repetitiveness and very short time cycles, leading to monotony, triviality and meaninglessness in work; large impersonal structures of organization, working arrangements and relations; and finally, objectives which seem distant and unreal to the worker.

One's first reaction is to think of these features as part of manual (particularly car) assembly. But they also occur in office work, which has also been the subject of this type of study.

Possible action may start simply by enlarging the job from a limited part of an assembly to a group of actions involving more variety. Then the worker, or a group, may be given more responsibility, such as looking after their machine, controlling the quality of product themselves instead of having these functions carried out by other groups or supervisors.

These measures enrich the job and have been found in earlier studies to result in improvements in quality and reduction in the quantity of rejects. The further stage is to set up autonomous work groups, as Volvo and Saab have done—where the people are trained to do all or most of the jobs for a stage of production.

The group are set tasks and organize themselves. They may prefer set jobs or a rotating system of jobs, but they choose for themselves, no duties being imposed. If the group includes people who prefer mindless jobs, then this can be arranged while those who prefer stimulating ones can equally be accommodated.

In these circumstances, experience of other studies is that the manager or foreman is treated as a "resource" who can be called on for help in the same way as purely technical aids such as an engineer.

Present thinking at the department is that unsuccessful examples have been those that gave up halfway. Unless all concerned—managers, union representatives and the workers themselves—are committed to giving it a try, these projects demanding so much readjustment cannot work.

It may take weeks or months for all parties to sort themselves out, and during this time there can be a loss of production which hopefully is more than compensated once the scheme is smoothly running.

These measures are especially not a set of management consultants. This "action research" will be offered to companies as a service used in conditions of joint consultation with shop stewards and management—as both good social science and good practice. As researchers, the officers on these projects will presumably be

using the tentative conclusions from earlier work as parts of the research hypotheses.

Projects will be conducted primarily by university departments and appropriate research institutes with financial assistance from the Department of Employment when necessary and coordinated by its research unit under the direction of the chief psychologist. Where possible they will try to have control groups for comparison, though—as often in the social sciences—this may be difficult to arrange.

Many of the conclusions will necessarily be subjective in striving to assess improvements in people's attitudes, but certain objective criteria will be available such as reduction of labour turnover, reduction of accidents or absenteeism.

It is said not to be a primary aim to improve productivity, though it is hoped that this may arise out of the projects. But reduced waste and higher quality are expected to be economic gains.

Some companies have already notified the department that they are interested in participating in the research unit. The aim is to carry out these projects in a range of industrial, commercial and other work settings so that results can be of the widest possible validity.

Israel Berkovitch

Consumer group's functions limited

From Mr Ivor Hussey
Sir, Hugh Clayton's report (*The Times Business News* for September 30) of his interview with the chairman of the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, Mrs Anne Viney, clearly suffered by being abbreviated. In consequence, it does not do justice to the facts nor, I feel sure, does it do justice to Mrs Viney herself.

The functions of the CPAC are strictly limited, novel, and of considerable importance. The CPAC was created by the Fair Trading Act 1973 which, effectively two-and only two—sections 16 and 17 of the Act it considers and reports on questions about consumer trade practices referred to it by a minister or by the director general of Fair Trading; as yet, no such reference has been made.

Under section 17 of the Act it has the novel constitutional function of considering proposals for legislation by means of orders under the Act and making recommendations about those proposals to the Secretary of State: as the then Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament when the Bill was being considered (Standing Committee Report for February 22, 1973, column 437):

"In that intermediate role the Committee will listen to what is proposed and make proposals to the Director, if it will assess the significance of what is said, and it will conclude whether it agrees with the Director's proposals."

The CPAC has had two such "section 17" references before it already.

As Mrs Viney is reported as having said, these were "complex". The formal references were drafted in very legal language indeed, but this is probably inevitable and not only industry and the public but also the CPAC will have to learn to put up with this. Indeed, it is probably for this reason that the 14 members of the CPAC include two professors of law. The Office of Fair Trading has developed a custom of preparing a dossier about these references which it may refer to an end CPAC and to interested organizations; it is to be hoped and expected that this useful procedure will continue.

The office has also included in the two references so far made a draft for the order which the director general suggests that the Secretary of State might make; both of those so far prepared have been exceedingly long and extremely legalistic in their drafting, and it is questionable whether the preparation of draft orders by the office is helpful or whether it (as I for one think it does) causes the "legal muck-taking" which Mrs Viney regards as contributing towards delay by her committee.

In mentioning the first reference, Mrs Viney is reported as having spoken of "very complicated legal representations, particularly from the CBI" as ultimately frustrated the CBI's representations, and

as I also was one of the two people who on behalf of the CBI were given the courtesy of being heard orally by the CPAC. I hope that Mrs Viney did not form the opinion that we were being avoidably complicated and legal in what we put before her committee. I would not seek space, now anyway, to explain what our representations were, but perhaps you would let me end with the following quotation from them:

"The CBI appreciates that the intention of the Director in making the present reference and the accompanying recommendations for legislative action by the Secretary of State is to put an end to certain trading practices which are unfair to consumers. The CBI in no way condones, and certainly does not support, the resort to any such unfair trading practices. But what the Director is seeking to do in the present reference is to have consequences—apparently not realized by either the Director or the Office of Fair Trading—adversely affect trading practices which operate to the benefit of consumers."

We also made some supplementary representations on a question mainly of law, to deal precisely with a statement about the law which had been included in the reference to which we were asked to comment. Yours faithfully, IVOR HUSSEY, Senior Legal Adviser, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Topham Street, London, SW1H 9LP, October 1.

Trade marks vouch for quality of goods

From Mr Guy Aldous, QC
Sir, Dr C. J. Thomas's letter (September 27) criticising the letter (September 13) of Miss Eirlys Roberts of the Consumers' Association requires correction.

Trade marks are not, as she states, for "marking devices", but indicate the company or person putting the goods on the market and vouching for their quality.

Dr Thomas suggests that Boots was using upon certain curlers its trade mark BOOTS "deliberately to mislead consumers", but this appears to be wholly without foundation. The application of the trade mark BOOTS to the curlers was a proper indication that it was the Boots Company that was vouching for the quality.

Dr Thomas is wholly incorrect in stating that "simultaneous use of the same mark on the same goods is permitted by English law under Section 12 of the Trade Marks Act in the case of honest concurrent users". Section 12 relates only to registration and registration gives no defence at all against an action for passing-off (see Section 2).

So, even if a person were to get registration of an identical trade mark to one already registered for the same goods, he could not use that trade mark if that use were to result in passing-off, and passing-off would result in goods made by one manufacturer being sold under a trade mark in the same market as that in which the same kind of goods made by another manufacturer had previously been sold under an identical trade mark.

Dr Thomas suggests that different companies can sell their respective goods under identical trade marks in the same market, because, so she says, they "can readily distinguish their goods from the goods of others by representing them in a special manner". She indicates as one example the "Ford Oval".

The inference that she seeks to draw must be that a competitor of Ford could properly sell its motor vehicles in the United Kingdom under the trade mark "FORD", provided that it was in a surround other than an oval.

Presumably Dr Thomas is suggesting that the HAG decision

could lead to this sort of result and that it would be unobjectionable. There can be no doubt that the use of the mark FORD, for motor vehicles not made by Ford, would inevitably lead to deception and passing-off, what ever device or surround were used. Up to now our courts would have restrained this by injunction.

Dr Thomas is in error in supposing that the Medicines Commission could prevent the sale of two different drugs under the same trade mark if that were permitted by EEC law, because (1) the Medicines Commission is an advisory and not a legislative body and (2) EEC law overrules the national laws of the United Kingdom in the case of any conflict between them.

It will be appreciated from what I have written above that all Dr Thomas's criticisms of Miss Roberts's letter are based upon misapprehensions of the law, and are all without foundation. Yours faithfully, GUY ALDOUS, Barrister at Law, 11, St. John's, Suffolk, October 2.

Companies Court out of step with commercial world

From Miss Julia Garratt
Sir, Earlier this year I had to visit the Companies Court in London in order to hear the result of a case in which I was interested.

The action was comparatively simple and brief, as were the cases heard before mine. I was particularly struck by the fact that what I saw was out of step with the commercial world that the court purports to serve. The contrast between the two worlds was quite amazing.

The corridors were filled with counsel and the only means of identifying them was to approach them individually and speaking who he was, which was

irritating, embarrassing and time-wasting.

The court was packed with counsel as well as the public gallery and accessways to the court, consequently I heard very little of the proceedings.

There was a very long list of cases to be heard, each with separate counsel and each lasting minutes only.

I would have thought that something could have been done to ease this far from new problem. Surely a system of duty counsel could be introduced, whereby one counsel represented more than one of the parties involved on a rota basis. This system works in the

County Courts and I have seen it work in the lower criminal courts of Ontario. This might cut costs and possibly increase efficiency.

A possible solution might be to increase the number of courts and judges. Rightly or wrongly the impression was that the main benefactors from the present system were the counsel involved.

Could something be done to ease this far from new problem? Surely a system of duty counsel could be introduced, whereby one counsel represented more than one of the parties involved on a rota basis. This system works in the County Courts and I have seen it work in the lower criminal courts of Ontario. This might cut costs and possibly increase efficiency.

Industry in the regions

Pessimistic forecast for the west Midlands

But what about the timing of last week's publication by the Labour-controlled council? It could be construed in some quarters as electioneering. But Mr Stanley Yapp, the Labour leader of the council, will have none of this.

He insists that earlier this year the council undertook to submit written evidence to Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Trade, supporting a delegation's claim that West Midlands industry was being seriously weakened. And it was the present Government which angered Midlanders by dropping the control-free limit from 15,000 sq ft to 10,000 sq ft.

It had been planned to issue this evidence on October 8 when the region's Economic Planning Council meet to consider similar representations, but Mr Yapp said that was too near polling day.

But could it not have waited another week until the election was over? He replied: "We wanted the document to be in the hands of retiring West Midlands MPs as soon as possible. There is little doubt among close observers of Midlands industry that, however successfully local firms were persuaded to expand in development areas

in the early sixties, those days are gone. For the past 10 years controls have had a largely negative effect. Not only is industry not prepared to move, but it is prevented from growing on its home base.

As one prominent Birmingham industrialist told *Business News*: "The availability of labour is the best control valve on expansion. No company will insist on expanding on its home ground if it cannot get labour."

West Midlands objections to controls can be seen to have a sound if somewhat parochial base. But their case is not helped by attempts to overdramatize the situation, however well intended. Indeed, in northern development areas the fact the very high wages paid in the West Midlands have not been growing at the same rate as that of most other regions—a point emphasized by the document—will certainly be regarded as selfish arrogance.

But shortcomings aside, *A Time for Action* will serve a genuine need if it helps to convince the present government that the West Midlands is no longer an amper milk cow without a trouble in the world.

Clifford Webb

STEINBERG GROUP LIMITED

Year ended March 31st 1974

- Group Profit before tax £825,083 (£808,294). Again a record despite unprecedented increases in costs and difficult trading conditions.
- Final Dividend 0.5231p per share making 0.8031p per share for the year (0.8085p); maximum allowable.
- Ordinary Shareholders may elect to take shares in lieu of final dividend.
- Notwithstanding economic uncertainties sales and profits have maintained but difficult to predict results for current year.

Extracted from the Statement by the Chairman Mr. Jack Steinberg at the Annual General Meeting on Thursday October 3rd 1974.

Opening up the possibilities of secretarial life

Mr Bernard Marks, in his speeches, reports and even before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, argued that managers are responsible for making so many temporary secretaries necessary by failing to weed out unnecessary clerical work.

Mr Marks, chairman of a large quoted private employment agency, and of an agents' pressure group, the Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain, has also said that what secretaries want—whether permanent or "temp"—is not more money so much as more interesting work. When they do not find it, they switch jobs.

Now, however, as if in despair, Mr Marks has turned to the girls themselves, in writing a book that seeks to persuade more girls either to enter office work, or once there, to persevere at it, by arguing that it can be a stepping stone to more rewarding careers elsewhere.

Mr Marks has collected to-

gether interviews with 12 former secretaries, who have gone on to be managers in journalism, banking, publishing, one to be a director of Christie's and another to be an MP.

The level of success, in keeping with the book's aim, is in fact cases sufficient only to impress a bored secretary. One interviewee, now a radio producer, says that she still does her own typing because "it is more efficient than having my own secretary".

"I had only subjects been men," Mr Marks writes, "some of them might have started work as management trainees. As girls, they had to start in the secretary's chair, wielding shorthand pencils.

None of the women in this book receives any formal management training at the hands of their employers; they learn managerial skills by listening and watching other people in action."



Mr Bernard Marks: Secretaries want more interesting work.

That Mr Marks, a prominent practitioner and spokesman of the private agency business, should have to argue that the work is desirable because it leads elsewhere is perhaps as much a comment upon managers' attitudes as upon agencies or their secretaries.

Certainly his book, although aimed at the girls rather than at the generators of clerical work, is one of the latest contributions to a debate that has long simmered but is now coming to the boil in office circles and the amount of office work expands faster than the number of hands able or willing to do it.

There are already signs of a change in attitude, ahead of the day when government is likely to copy American practice in requiring employers to introduce affirmative action programmes to open up more promotion opportunities for women.

The British Steel Corporation, for example, is now obliging managers to put forward as candidates for promotion to junior management the names of able secretaries.

"We are unconvinced . . .", reported a BSC working party, "that a natural progression for an intelligent young woman who joins the corporation as a shorthand typist is simply to be a secretary to a succession of increasingly more senior personalities." Mr Marks's firm publishes

regular surveys of woman office workers' pay and attitudes. It was one of these that in 1970 demonstrated that less than half the girls in secretarial school wanted to be secretaries and sparked off the idea of the book.

The writing of it was helped along by the publication in Britain two years ago of an American book, Mary Kathleen Bener's *Secretary: An Enquiry into the Female Ghetto*.

Miss Bener's study argued that secretaries had merely transferred to the office the traditional female roles of protective mother, companionable sister or nagging wife.

However, whether or not one agrees with Mr Marks's presentation of the possibilities of secretarial life, one thing can be said: On the facts as she presents them, if the able women among a firm's secretaries do progress, it seems to be in spite of rather than because of managers' attitudes.

Ross Davies

Voluntary cutbacks vital, Spanish minister says

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 6

Señor Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta, Spain's Minister of Commerce, gave a warning that the country would have to make sacrifices in the coming months to help the country through hard times.

He said that Spain's economic situation was characterized by a slowdown in the rapid growth rate of recent years and businesses were beginning to run into problems of financing and increased sales resistance.

The minister said at the opening of a trade fair in Saragosa: "Greater savings, decreased consumption and self-imposed limits on prices and wages are the objectives of the forceful

and united action which the moment demands."

Spain could pull through the international recession with a minimum of inconvenience, he said, if all Spaniards cooperated. "If these sacrifices should have to be imposed from above, their chances of success would be reduced," he added.

Señor Fernandez-Cuesta said that the Government's list of priorities in the economic readjustment brought on by the energy crisis included the defence of the balance of payments and the maintenance of a high level of employment.

"If this optimism of mine is justified, Spain will continue to be one of the more fortunate countries facing the difficult situation which the whole world faces today," he said.

Big salary hopes dim for Munich patent examiners

By Adrian Hope and Edward Townsend
British patent examiners, tempted by the prospect of large salary increases to seek new jobs in the European patent office in Munich, may have their hopes dashed.

German delegates to the working party which will decide the salaries to be paid to the examining staff at the new offices have now recommended that the rates be geared not to international or EEC levels but to those in the existing German national patent office.

Until now, some British examiners have been attracted to the idea of a life in Munich by the carrot of very high rates of pay. But if the new proposal is adopted the situation may change radically. A top grade

examiner in the German national office, married with two children, earns between £400 and £580 a month while from this November a comparable post in the United Kingdom will pay up to £450 net a month.

Clearly, the German delegates have been concerned by the often expressed view that the cost of running the European schemes from a Munich office will price it out of the patent market.

It is felt that if patenting costs are too high, inventors will simply publish their inventions instead of patenting them, thereby preventing anyone from monopolizing them.

Now, there is talk of an "appropriate expatriation allowance" for foreign examiners,

The Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company

"Nationalisation to be strenuously contested"

says Chairman H. Gordon Parker

Last year I was able to report on a record year and expected progress would continue.

In the event we were faced by adverse circumstances of an unprecedented nature. We suffered from the energy crisis, the miners' strike and the incredible increase in the price of fuel. Increased world prices led to imports being reduced whilst shipping movements were reduced by a world wide shortage of bunker fuel. In addition the Company was carrying the burden of high interest charges and other overheads arising from very large capital expenditure on works, which in some cases are not yet operational.

After the end of the financial year the Labour Government made proposals to extend the Dock Labour Scheme to other ports and to nationalise ports not already in public ownership. These proposals are being strenuously contested by your Board in the interests of port employees, port users, the people of this country and shareholders. It is particularly disappointing to have to waste time and effort to combat these things when the economic state of the country demands the maximum effort of all to achieve prosperity for the people. These proposals are a blatant and misguided attempt to reduce the efficient

side of the Port Industry to the level of the inefficient at the expense of the nation.

I am sure shareholders will welcome the appointment of Lord Kenyon and Mr. Kenneth Thorogood to the Board. Mr. Thorogood has accepted the office of Deputy Chairman.

In current circumstances it is difficult to predict the future. I can only say that left without political interference my confidence in our future is not merely undiminished but increased.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 8SY.

Operating Results	
	Year to 30.6.74
Gross receipts from port customers	£3,265,860
Operating Surplus	£1,744,900
Depreciation and Dredging	£316,612
Interest charges	£306,668
Net Surplus before Taxation	£1,044,121
Net Surplus after Taxation	£590,121

Final dividend of 4.165p is recommended which together with the interim of 2.45p already paid, makes a total of 6.615p. This is equivalent to the net amount payable for last year.

Cargo handled through the Port of Felixstowe July 1973 to June 1974 - 3,673,143 tonnes

ROLL ON / ROLL OFF TERMINALS	487002	12.5%
DOCK BASIN	783,876	21.5%
OIL JETTY	320,082	9%
FERRY TERMINAL	506,408	24.5%
CAR TERMINAL	18,974	0.5%
CONTAINER TERMINAL	1,076,721	32%

مكتبة الأصيل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A period of uncertainty on Wall Street



Mr. Adrian Lowy, chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa, awaiting full details of Union Corporation's details.

It can hardly be stated that accelerating inflation during the past few months has been a surprise to the corporate world. It has been a steady state of affairs since the first three months of 1975 unless the Chancellor does something dramatic in his November Budget. The latest figures show that while companies' gross trading profits rose by some 30 per cent in the period between January/March, 1973 and January/March, 1974, net profits (ie, counting out profit purely from the increase in the value of stocks) dropped by 55 per cent.

Courts (Furnishers)

A low geared retailer

Last year, Courts (Furnishers) saw its return on its deferred hp and credit business rise from 46.3 to 48.1 per cent, certainly more than sufficient to provide cover against current interest rates in what is in any case a relatively low geared balance sheet.

Clearing banks

A thought on rights issues

First we had the Midland denying that it was about to make a rights issue. More recently it has been the turn of Lloyds. Whether or not any of the clearing banks will in fact feel that they need to attempt a rights issue to broaden their equity bases in the near future remains to be seen.

Union Corporation

The battle continues

Measuring partial bids with a high cash content against a full-cash offer at a lower price is always a complicated affair. That General Mining in its attempt to obtain control of a total of 52 per cent of Union Corporation is using not only its own shares but also those of the associated Sentrust to the extent of 12.5 per cent of the total 49.7 nominal offer only clouds the picture.

Manchester Liners

Taking the cash

There is no declared bid, as yet, for Manchester Line's although the Canadian oriented Euro-Canadian Shipholdings is on to acquire the 44 per cent minority at 85p a share. Furness Withy, which has the controlling stake, is now buying through the market at 85p or above. But it would seem unlikely that this will be other than a highly controlled situation, with little prospect of the share price escalating much above Friday's close of 94p.

Business Diary in Europe

Dutch house buyer wanted

Buying property abroad is risky. Buying up historic property at least gives some assurance that a buyer will turn up in time when the speculator wants to sell. That is the structure in The Netherlands at the moment where many British speculators have failed to consolidate the rich profits they envisaged, and are thinking of moving away.

Big sneeze

Sir Christopher Soames, the EEC's Commissioner for External Relations, has returned to Brussels with some happy memories of his four-week trip around Australia, New Zealand and South-East Asia.

Arms salesman

The aggressive though only 43-year-old M. Alain Hugues of Estoule, France's best-known arms salesman, who has been successfully offering Mirages, AMX tanks and missiles to the world since 1970, has come out

The need for accounting that allows for inflation

Hugh Stephenson

Treasury have been reluctant to admit that inflation is a problem, because this would reveal that there is little justification for a substantial part of the £2,000 million plus of corporation tax budgeted for this financial year.

Warnings about high alumina cement

which we failed to hear

On February 8 this year, a roof beam over the swimming pool at the Sir John Cass and Fed Coat school in Stepney collapsed.

Options on profit sharing

So much for the theory. In practice, there is still quite a lot to be done. Managers who hold rights to shares may take

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Mr 491 per cent

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Arms salesman

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bright start by Warne, Wright

With interim pre-tax profits up from £212,000 to £389,000 Warne, Wright & Rowland...

Europe, Mr Alan Bartlett, chairman, said on his return from talks with the Singapore Government...

COMMERCIAL UNION Board believes opportunities for further profitable growth in years ahead...

Coral Leisure goes into travel

The Coral Leisure group has made its first move into another branch of the leisure industry...

Javelin offered Cerro contract

Canadian Javelin will be offered first option on the exploitation of the massive Cerro Colorado copper deposits...

US offer for Ferro Metal

Having raised its stake in Ferro Metal & Chemical Corporation to 38.6 per cent with the purchase of a further 264,000 shares at 50p each...

ISLE OF MAN COLLAPSE

Credit Capital Holdings, with offices in Douglas, goes into liquidation with realisable assets of £25,000...

PENNINE MOTOR

Current interim results will show continued losses, but at lower annual rate, says chairman. He thinks group now in much better shape.

Agar Cross venture

Agar Cross is to establish a trading base in Singapore to sell the products of the area to work markets, notably Africa, South America and...

Inflation sapping US investment confidence

New York, Oct 6.—The New York securities industry, faced with a drop in volume and stock-price doldrums, has lost a large part of its chief assets—people, brokerage houses and capital.

On Tuesday, the New York exchange was open an extra 30 minutes, and some industry leaders felt the extra half-hour was a success.

Reflecting further evidence of the low level of confidence among Wall Street insiders, \$53.3m of the \$400m decline represents the total drop in the value of the exchange's 1,336 individual seats...

The failure to control inflation has contributed to decreased investor confidence in the economy, and has left the investors with less money to invest even if they retained their confidence.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns for STRAIGHTS, CONVERTIBLES, and NON-S BONDS, listing various Eurobond issues with their yields and premiums.

Freight report

Persia Gulf tanker freight rates moved up across the board last week, with a level just short of their highest since the Arab oil restrictions brought the market crashing down.

Results this week

WEDNESDAY: Firms: Legal & General Assurance, Hayward and Starrite Eng. Interiors, Bruntons (Musselburgh), Currys, Kode Tot, Orion Insurance, Gentry Farms, and Wilmor Breeds.

Japan may help with Siberian steelworks

Tokyo, Oct 6.—The Soviet Union was reported to be planning to build a 3,000m rouble (£1,750m) integrated steel plant in Siberia with Japanese co-operation.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks including Barclays Bank, FNC, and others.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 4. Stocks on the New York stock exchange closed mostly lower today after a late rally attempt fell apart.

Silver 20c limit up

New York, Oct 4.—SILVER, futures closed the 20-cent limit up, which was the highest in a month since the 1973-74 season.

Brokers' views

With the general election now only days away, few stock-brokers are rash enough this week to try their hands at forecasting market trends.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial and Industrial Broxina Holdings

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Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks including Barclays Bank, FNC, and others.

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Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table showing unit trust prices and changes over the week, categorized by type of fund and provider.

Bank Base Rates advertisement with a list of banks and their respective rates.

Advertisement for 'Bank Base Rates' with a list of banks and their respective rates.

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Advertisement for 'Bank Base Rates' with a list of banks and their respective rates.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'مکان العمل'

Henry Butcher & Co
Auctioneers
Valuers & Surveyors of
Factories, Plant & Machinery

59/62 High Holborn
 London WC1V 6EG
 Tel: 01-405 8411

Also at
 Shipley, Yorks.
 Telephone: 0274 57444

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. \$ Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Healey & Baker
 Established 1920 in London

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS

29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-629 9293

ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	Cap	Company
BRITISH FUNDS										
3000	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				British Funds
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Commonwealth and Foreign
LOCAL AUTHORITIES										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Local Authorities
FOREIGN STOCKS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Foreign Stocks
DOLLAR STOCKS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Dollar Stocks
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Banks and Discounts
BEVERAGES AND DISTILLERS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Beverages and Distillers
FINANCIAL TRUSTS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Financial Trusts
SHIPPING										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Shipping
RUBBER										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Rubber
TEA										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Tea
MISCELLANEOUS										
100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				Miscellaneous

BUSINESS NOTICES
 ADDRESS are required for all notices unless otherwise stated.
GERMAN PUBLISHING FIRM
 Import-export trade directory and business directories for the U.K. and abroad. A publisher or representative with contacts in this sphere. Great Britain interested in approaching their agent.
 Interested parties are asked to write to:
 VIKING VON MEYER'S EXPORTS LTD
 RAVENSBURGH, WEST GERMANY

BUSINESS NOTICES
 YOUR OWN part-time business. If you have a car, you can run for 10-15 hours per week, you can have a car, you can have a car. Part-time business. If you have a car, you can run for 10-15 hours per week, you can have a car, you can have a car.
FINANCE AVAILABLE for good projects. Finance available for good projects. Finance available for good projects.
LARGE MINORITY HOLDING for sale. Large minority holding for sale. Large minority holding for sale.
GERMAN CEREALSMANUFACTURER patent offered for sale. German cereal manufacturer patent offered for sale.
PATENTERS on new product. Patenters on new product. Patenters on new product.
SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTERS of food. South African importers of food. South African importers of food.

LEGAL NOTICES
 No. 002267 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002268 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002269 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

Appointments Vacant
GENERAL VACANCIES
ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICER
 The Regional Information Officer is responsible for editing the Council's regular information bulletin which is produced mainly for Regional Arts Associations, and subsidised arts organisations. In addition they will be expected to maintain and build up a small reference library as well as draft publications about the Council's work, and answer enquiries about the arts to the regions. Some editorial experience is essential. Candidates should also have a proven interest in the arts and an ability to work with a variety of specialist officers.
 Salary is on a scale rising from £2,689 to £3,599 p.a. (plus £146 p.a. threshold).
 Write with full details to the Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, W1V 0AU to arrive by Monday, 21st October.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS
Loughborough Endowed Schools
 Loughborough Grammar School.
 Loughborough High School for Girls
 and Fairfield Lower School
BURSAR
 Bursar and Clerk to the Governors required from April 1975.
 Salary: P.O.(A), which is at present under review. For further details apply: The Clerk to the Governors, 6, Burton Walks, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2DU.
ACCOUNTANT
 Oil Industry International
 Consulting Engineers, London
 C. 65,000
 A group of consulting engineers with expanding overseas and UK business wishes to appoint an additional Financial Accountant.
 He will be given responsibility for overseas branch accounts through to final accounts.
 This is a very interesting appointment for a competent accountant.
 Please write in confidence, telephone 01-242 4582, 101, for personal history form quoting 4582, 101.
CHAPLAIN'S BRANCH, ROYAL NAVY
 There are three vacancies for chaplains by Easter 1975.
 Applicants are requested to note the following:
 1. Should be under 35 years of age.
 2. A University graduate.
 3. Have two years' parish experience after graduation.
 4. Should have the necessary medical requirements.
 Inquiries should be addressed to:
 The Chaplain of the Fleet, Ministry of Defence, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY
 01-242 0222
BURSAR REQUIRED for Loughborough Preparatory School in the South of England. Salary negotiable. Age and experience. Please apply to the Headmaster, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY, or to the Secretary, 6, Burton Walks, Loughborough, Leics LE11 2DU.
UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS
 for TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
 We are looking for a young man or woman (probably studying for a professional Accountancy qualification) to join our Management Accounts Department. The successful candidate will be responsible initially for providing information for Senior Accountants.
 As he progresses he will take over Management Accounting responsibility for an area of the company's activities. The post will provide valuable experience in the theory and practice of Management Accounts. The successful candidate will receive a salary of £2,100 per annum plus threshold payment. Four weeks holiday plus 15 days leave. A high degree of accuracy and attention to detail is essential. A high degree of accuracy and attention to detail is essential. A high degree of accuracy and attention to detail is essential.
 Written applications containing details of career to date should be sent to Employment Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1A 8EZ

PENTANDO
 Interesting Pan-European Company project requires additional venture capital. Full participation. Mandatory Treasury and Central Bank approvals obtained. Exchange premium paid. Minimal risk investment with probable 100% profit over four years with ongoing contracts. Indexed long term dividend to stable currencies.
 Principals with minimum parcels of £25,000 (payable in sterling or designated currency) or single investor seeking dominant financial role outside U.K. with special opportunity to contribute to established management team.
 WRITE TO REFERENCE "PENTANDO", RUE DU CONGRES, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM or Box 2374 D, The Times

LEGAL NOTICES
 No. 002270 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002271 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002272 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

CANADA LABORATORY TECHNICIANS
 required at 3 hospitals in the Canadian North. Accommodation provided at a subsidised rental and commencing salary not less than \$7,278 p.a. Outward fare paid on a one year contract and all travelling and other arrangements made by Association. For further details and application form please telephone 222 6252 or write with full particulars to: The Secretary, Grenfell Association, Hope House, 45 Great Peters Street, London SW1P 3LP.
ONLY THOSE WITH HNC OR AMLT QUALIFICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED.

ACCOUNTANT
 Oil Industry International
 Consulting Engineers, London
 C. 65,000
 A group of consulting engineers with expanding overseas and UK business wishes to appoint an additional Financial Accountant.
 He will be given responsibility for overseas branch accounts through to final accounts.
 This is a very interesting appointment for a competent accountant.
 Please write in confidence, telephone 01-242 4582, 101, for personal history form quoting 4582, 101.
GROUP ACCOUNTANT
 £4,000 plus neg.
 A small group of consulting engineers with expanding overseas and UK business wishes to appoint a Group Accountant.
 He will be given responsibility for overseas branch accounts through to final accounts.
 This is a very interesting appointment for a competent accountant.
 Please write in confidence, telephone 01-242 4582, 101, for personal history form quoting 4582, 101.
ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT
 ANALYST
 TO £6,000
 An excellent opportunity for the qualified man with management experience in computer based systems. He will be responsible for the day to day running of the accounts department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Accounting. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Accounting or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Glasgow
LECTURESHIP IN SURGERY AT THE WESTERN INFIRMARY
 Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Surgery at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Surgery. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Surgery or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, by 15th October 1974.
University of Natal
SENIOR LECTURER
 Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Natal, Durban, Natal, South Africa, by 15th October 1974.
The University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC DESIGN
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Civic Design. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Civic Design. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Civic Design or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, by 15th October 1974.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
 4000 shops - six profitable businesses for sale. 4000 shops - six profitable businesses for sale. 4000 shops - six profitable businesses for sale.
LEGAL NOTICES
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 No. 002274 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002275 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

LEGAL NOTICES
 No. 002276 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002277 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002278 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

P.A. TO SALES MANAGER
 £2,000
 An exciting prospect for a young man with good sales administrative experience. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the sales department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Sales Administration. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Sales Administration or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
BANKER FOR TRADER
 Expanding commodity Brokerage company seeks a Banker for its early 200 to learn and take over the administrative and financial aspects of the business. Administrative and sales ability to work under pressure and to handle a large volume of business is essential. Salary around £2,000 plus a bonus. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
RUT DIGGING
 We are currently recruiting for several positions in the fields of Banking, Insurance, Accounts and Sales. If you are a graduate with a degree in one of the above, a few challenging, well-rewarded jobs could be your future. Please apply to: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
STEEL MERCHANTS
 require experienced TRADERS for both home and export markets. Excellent prospects. Please apply to: The Director's Secretary, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
MARKETING TRAINEE
 An international publishing house highly regarded for its excellent sales training programme is seeking a young man for a marketing traineeship. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the sales department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Marketing. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Marketing or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
B.C. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
 with get an end job? We are recruiting on behalf of a heavy engineering company who are seeking engineers 191-205 for their international division. For a career with a thorough training programme, call Michael Simpson, 005 0634, ORAKE PERSONNEL.

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 for life experience required by a leading firm in High Street, London. Experience an advantage. Salary around £1,800 p.a. plus benefits. For further details, contact: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
FREELANCE TOWN PLANNERS
 Applications invited for freelance town planners. Excellent prospects. Please apply to: The Director's Secretary, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
A FRESH START IN INSURANCE BANKING AT UP TO £3,000
 Recently established, rapidly expanding, insurance brokers and development programme to handle various non-life insurance policies. Ideal for an intelligent young man with a background of semi-professional insurance. For further details, contact: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
A FOREIGN BANK
 in London wishes to recruit a person with a background of international banking and currency exchange. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the bank. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of International Banking. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in International Banking or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
ACCOUNTANT
A FINANCE SPECIALIST
 A leading international company is seeking a Finance Specialist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the finance department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Finance. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Finance or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
ARTICLED CLERKS to start this autumn. Leading firm in High Street, London. For further details, contact: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
SPAIN - Competent young male accountant in English for security school. U.K. West. For further details, contact: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.
DURHAM - St. Aidan's College, Durham. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, St. Aidan's College, Durham, England, by 15th October 1974.
TEACHER OF ENGLISH to foreign students. Leading firm in High Street, London. For further details, contact: Mr. J. M. Jones, 101, Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, 01-242 4582.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY
PSYCHOLOGY HONOURS
 Graduate required to work as a Research Assistant on a project in the field of Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the project. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Psychology. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Psychology or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Brunel University, Uxbridge, England, by 15th October 1974.
RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Faunal Remains)
 Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Environmental Archaeology or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Brunel University, Uxbridge, England, by 15th October 1974.
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Animal Bones)
 Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Environmental Archaeology or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton, England, by 15th October 1974.
PERSONNEL MANAGERS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
ADVERTISING AGENCIES

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
NATIONAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
STATE PASSENGER TRANSPORT COMPANY.
NOTICE OF CALL FOR TENDERS FROM ABROAD
 Tenders are invited from abroad for supply of the SOCIETE NATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS DE VOYAGEURS (SNTV) of:
 LOT 1: 800 MAIN LINE BUSES
 LOT 2: 50 SMALL 20/30 SEATER BUSES.
 The lots may be tendered for together or separately. Interested manufacturers should collect or have the complete required specifications forwarded to them by applying to:
 SNTV Head Office, 2 rue de Béziers, ALGIERS, (ALGER).
 SNTV Direction Générale, 2 rue de Béziers, (ALGER).
 Tenders, expressed in French, should reach the above address by not later than 6 p.m. on November 29, 1974. They should be sent under double sealed cover, with the inner envelope marked in red as follows:
 (TENDER FOR BUSES NOT TO BE OPENED.)
 SOUMISSION POUR TENDRE A NE PAS OUVRIR.
 Tenders will be bound by their tenders for a period of 90 days.

LEGAL NOTICES
 No. 002279 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002280 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002281 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

PROPERTY APPOINTMENTS
Property Officer
 At Access you'll be part of a young, growing Company, which is already the largest credit card organisation in the United Kingdom. And you'll find that there are great opportunities to develop your experience in an exciting but secure environment.
 You should have some knowledge of or experience in dealing with Leasehold properties and your duties will include preparing annual budget forecasts; investigating property projects, liaising with all interested parties and ensuring that work is completed efficiently and within estimated timings and costs. You will also be responsible for the general administration of the Property Office, including the initial training of additional staff.
 In return, we can offer a salary within the range £2,800-£3,300 p.a., dependent on age and experience, plus a London Allowance of £402 p.a. Fringe benefits include the possibility of consideration for preferential mortgage rates after a satisfactory period.
 Your application end full career details should be forwarded to: Mr J. W. Marsh, Access, 4th Floor 7 St Martin Place, London WC2N 4JH. Telephone 01-639 7820.
Access

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS
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 Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Surgery at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Surgery. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Surgery or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, by 15th October 1974.
University of Natal
SENIOR LECTURER
 Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Agricultural Engineering. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Natal, Durban, Natal, South Africa, by 15th October 1974.
The University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC DESIGN
 Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Civic Design. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the Department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Civic Design. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Civic Design or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, by 15th October 1974.
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY
PSYCHOLOGY HONOURS
 Graduate required to work as a Research Assistant on a project in the field of Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the project. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Psychology. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Psychology or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Brunel University, Uxbridge, England, by 15th October 1974.
RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY (Faunal Remains)
 Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Environmental Archaeology. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in Environmental Archaeology or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Brunel University, Uxbridge, England, by 15th October 1974.
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
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 No. 002283 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.
 No. 002284 of 1974. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice. In the High Court of Justice.

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 In return, we can offer a salary within the range £2,800-£3,300 p.a., dependent on age and experience, plus a London Allowance of £402 p.a. Fringe benefits include the possibility of consideration for preferential mortgage rates after a satisfactory period.
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ACCOUNTANT
A FINANCE SPECIALIST
 A leading international company is seeking a Finance Specialist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the finance department. He will also be expected to carry out research work in the field of Finance. The successful candidate should have a B.Sc. in Finance or a related discipline. He should also have at least five years' postgraduate teaching experience. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, by 15th October 1974.
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